No. 19 .- Vol. VII.

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SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1822.

Terms, {\$3,00 a year, payable in 6 months, | To Agents, every } or \$2,50 a year, if paid in advance. | 11th copy gratis. }

MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder.

Massachusetts Missionary Society. EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Priract of a letter to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, from a town where one of the Society's Missionaries has been laboring the present year.

hev, and dear Sir,-We, the undersigned, being appointed a Committee by those persons in this town, who the last year applied to your Society for missionaassistance, in compliance with the request of aid subscribers, and in accordance with our own kelings, take this opportunity to tender to your society, through their Secretary, our grateful acsociety, inrough their secretary, our grateful ac-tacwledgements for their very kind and prompt at-tention to our application. We would likewise wish to express, as well as feel gratitude to the mat Head of the Church, that your choice was directed to a person for this mission, who by his talents, amiable manners, and ardent piety, is so ell calculated to recommend to the hearts and understanding of his hearers, the pure doctrines of the grace of God .- And while we have reason mourn that we have made so little improvement under his ministrations, we cannot but indulge the hope, from the general satisfaction expressed by his hearers, and the unexpected forwardness of some in soliciting further aid, that the good seed lown by him is not entirely lost.

We sincerely hope that the time is not far distant when we shall be able to support an evangelical ministry: but at present we are under the necessity of soliciting the further assistance of your Society. And should we be favored with a Missionary from you the next season, we are authorized to state, that we will contribute a sum at least wal to half of his salary for five or six months, & we hope for a longer term.

We solicit the prayers of the Society, that we may be directed to such measures as shall advance the cause of truth and sound doctrine among us. With gratitude and respect, &c.

Extract of a letter to the Secretary, from another town, dated March 1822.

Rev. and dear Sir, - Your Missionary having fihished his mission in this region, and being about to take leave of us, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to the Society, the general salisfaction, your worthy Missionary has given, as a religious teacher. Though no particular excitement has been manifested during his stay among ns, yet we can assure the Society that his preaching has been acceptable to the people in these ms. His labors have been unremitting and arduous: .journeying from town to town in the winter season. We regret that he cannot tarry longer with us. But we hope we shall be again remempered by your Society; and that another Missionmy will be sent in May, to tarry six months.

That your benevolent efforts for the spread of he Gospel may be abundantly blessed, that the sing of many thousands ready to perish, may me upon you; and that you may send forth the sure knowledge of Christ into these destitute orders of our land, is the ardent desire of your desired and are the sure of the su roted and much obliged humble servants, &c.

* To dispose the Society to do this, they enge to contribute a sum equal to half the expense

Extract of a letter from one of the Missionaries of . Missionary Society, to the Secretary. After giving some account of the state of things fifhin the field of his labor, he says:

"Though I cannot refresh your heart with the igence of many souls already brought into the lom of Christ by the instrumentality of your onary, the present year; yet it is believed. me have experienced renewing grace, and some ave been reclaimed and quickened; while others agh they have not realized the joys of pardonrcy, have been restrained and improved in ir habits. With a very few exceptions, your hary has been well received, and by same ith transports of joy, out of gratitude to God for lavors conferred through your Society's liberaand fatherly care. From all quarters in this on, the cry for Missionary labors waxes louder lauder. Nothing but Gospel light and Chriseffort will, under God, dispel the clouds of and darkness and prejudice, which have been many years brooding over the land, and colamot be effected in a day. But by the perseverand well directed efforts of Missionary Socie-a, and decided friends of morality and region, and well directed efforts of Missionary Socieobject may soon be obtained. Let the Massaets Missionary Society then, be encouraged the noble enterprize. Be sure to employ those, one but those, who will be faithful to their and willing, in humble reliance on God, to and succeed their efforts, to give him all egiory of the good thus effected; to whom it is and ever due; and most cheerfully ascribed our unworthy Missionary. "

For the Boston Recorder.

MISSIONARY JOURNALS.

ir. Willis, - The following, as I think, excellent tarks are from the last number of the Evangeli-Literary Magazine—a work, as you know, of guished merit, but which is not probably in ands of many of your readers. The subject me, in which some of your readers feel no little t; and I cannot but think that it would be ing to many, to see them in your columnsthey would meet the eye of those more im ely concerned. It is not probable that they meet with universal approbation. I am in ed to think that the general current of opinion ast the writer. But I do hope that they may attention to the subject, and, if there be an so great as the writer seems to feel, let it be The extract is from some observations he Review of Memoirs of Henry Martyn, in st London Quarterly Review. Should you them a place, you will, at least, oblige

Yours &c. There is one point connected with this sub-(missions,) which certainly does require parand immediate attention. We mean the given of the taste and talents of Missionatheir journals, which, by the way are now an world. We have before glanced at this et, and we do think it necessary to touch it a bol. r and more determined hand.

The reasons why these journals ought to be cated to the Directors of Missionary Sociare too obvious to be stated. But surely the information is not afforded, when a more than a memorandum of work from Indeed the Directors ought to know Missionaries do not become lazy and idle : for this purpose it may be well enough for atements of days' work, to be made. But g more required? Do not the Directors

need a great deal of local and particular information; information concerning the peculiar habits, customs, relations and interests of the people, among whom the Missionaries labour? Do they receive this, and keep it to themselves? Assured-

"But others besides the managers of these institutions, look to the journals of the Missionaries for important information. An intelligent student of Divinity, designing to devote his life to the Missionary cause, would, we should think, turn eagerly to these communications, that he might learn how to direct his studies, and regulate his habits, while preparing for his destined course. But really, as far as we can see, the diary of any pious family removing to the west and settling in the wilderness, would afford information about as valuable, as the journals, which are circulated, as was remarked, monthly or weekly, through the Christian world.

" Moreover: the effect which these communications are calculated to produce on the public, ought to be well considered. It is most desirable that they should be of such a character as to gratify the liberal curiosity of cultivated minds, and afford improvement to the great class of ordinary readers. We can easily conceive of a Missionary's journal, that would be perused with the utmost eagerness by all classes of readers. The Missionary sees many things new, in the appearances of nature, in botany, in the various departments of natural history, in heathen man, whether savage or civilized. Notices of these by the herald of mercy, writing under the excitement produced by new impressions, and associating every thing with the impressions, and associating every thing with the great objects of his high calling, would gratify all of every taste and every age. The interest that is taken in the Missionary cause, would be rapidly increased. Common readers would be informed, men of taste and science would be gratified, and all would concur in supporting institutions that ministered to their own profit and pleasure, and to the eternal advatage of the poor heathen. Instead of this, we find the Quarterly Reviewer, who professes to be a friend to the Missionary cause, complaining thus on this subject .- " When we expect information on some interesting topic of history, literature, science, or philosophy, he [the Missionary] more than disappoints; he pains us, by triumphing in his own indifference on these subjects, and declaring that nothing can occupy his attention but the main object of his mission, and the glory of God. Surely it is no sin; it is nothing incompatible with his sacred calling, to be, and to appear to be, a naturalist; a scholar, or a philosopher. It is no crime against the simplicity of the Gospel to advance the cause of truth by making observations on the matners, customs, antiquities of the people, among whom he is re-siding. It would not be distrusting the Most High to employ human means of conversion, and to facilitate the great task, by showing how advantage may be taken of the existing character and peculiarities of a people, and how they may be made subservient to the designs of Providence

"This is a just expression of the feelings and views of numbers in every country where Missionary exertions are made; and of numbers, too, who have no little influence in society. Certainly due regard ought to be paid to them, and their reaonable expectation should be satisfied. dwell on this subject, because we are devoted to the Missionary cause, and to the general cause of improvement. And really we think it high time, that they who have it in their power, should take this subject up, and consider according to its im-portance. Let us suppose that a man of enlarged views and cultivated taste, hearing much of Misof a Missionary sent from Andover or Princeton, and should find such memoranda as we have before mentioned; let us also suppose him to have read the Entertaining and edifying Letters (Lettres Curicuses & Edifiantes) of the Jesuit Missionaries, and that he should institute a comparison beween the two. What would be the effect? Surely one every way unfavorable to the Protestant Evangelist. We know very well, that the man who, in imagination follows the Missionary at every step, with ardent wishes, and longing hopes, & fervent prayers, associates the daily and most ordinary operations of the Missionary life with his own powerful feelings, and reads of his gathering sticks, and cutting down trees, and building log cabins with lively emotions. But it is not so with others. And there is reason to fear that the detail of these secondary & comparatively trifling things, will not always sustain these lofty feelings. But it is these feelings, which humanly speaking, sus-

" Besides, some regard ought to be had to the effect of missionary intelligence on the taste and intellectual habits of the great body of professing Christians. They read it with eagerness. And what is read habitually in this way, will exert an influence not to be despised. According to its character it will elevate and refine: or it will do the reverse. Let him that readeth understand. And let measures be adopted to awaken and support and interest in favor of Missions, among the more cultivated orders of society, as well as among plain and humble Christiane."

[How far the foregoing remarks are just, our readers will decide for themselves. But we should imagine that few persons who are in the habit of reading missionary journals at length, would greatly dissent from them. After all, we do not believe that the "lofty feelings" which sustain the missionary cause, are to be permanently che. rished by the device of the Quarterly Reviewer. It is not the naturalist, the scholar, nor the philosopher, as discovered in the Missionary, that will engage the prayers of the most devout in his behalf, and on these prayers he must rely for success, rather than on the applause of the learned and the

admiration of the illiterate.]-Editor Recorder. For the Boston Recorder. SAMARITAN SOCIETY.

Report of the Samaritan Female Society of Ando-

ver and Vicinity, April, 1822. A retrospect of the past year affords much cause for the exercise of lively gratitude. Life has been preserved, and hea th continued, not only to our-selves, but to those whom this Society is designed to relieve, when sickness obliges them to suspend study, and attend to the wants of an enfeebled

With one exception of alarming sickness, inter-ruptions of this kind for any considerable contiuance, have not occurred during the year, the scenes of which are now closing upon us. Though health has prevailed generally, yet slighter indispositions have repeatedly required attention and medical aid. A recent donation of \$50 was rendered quite acceptable to the Society; by these lesser expenditures; and also on account of expenses incurred the preceding year, during the long and fatal illness of one, who, we trust, was a

plant of heavenly birth, and is now transplanted to flourish in a richer soil, and healthier clime.

As the number of students in the Theological

As the number of students in the Theological

Seminary is annually increasing, there seems a probability that the efforts of this Society will be nore and more needed: therefore it is desirable more and more needed: therefore it is desirable that its resources be augmented, and rendered adequate to affording requisite relief to the objects of its patronage. When God has given ability, as well as grateful feelings to those whose bed of languishing has been cheered by seasonable attentions, and whose "wounds" have been healed by the "oil and the wine" administered by this Society, the expenses have been refunded. A return has been recently made by one, for whom death apparently waited with open arms, during a long, distressing fever, a few years since. From death apparently waited with open arms, during a long, distressing fever, a few years since. From the letter which enveloped the money, we select the following extract. "Enclosed, my dear Mrs...—, you find the sum of \$35, to answer on the note which you, as a "good Samaritan," hold against me. I shall never, (while life remains, and I remember any thing) forget the "oil and the wine" I received, when a needy stranger, at the hands of yourself and your benevolent associates. I was hungry and ye fed me; thirsty, and ye gave me drink; sick, and ye visited me. And so long as I remember your kindness during that season of light affliction, so long I trust I shall al-so feel the debt of gratitude, under which you have laid me: a debt I shall never repay. But you need not my thanks—you have another re-ward. Perhaps the enclosed may exceed the note a little, but you will please to keep the

At the same time of prevailing sickness, the So ciety was permitted to afford relief and consolation to another, who was likewise rescued from the jaws of death, and who has now gone to carry that blessed volume, which directs us to go and do as did the "good Samaritan!" to that benighted people, who "had no deailngs with the Samaritans." This devoted Missionary was instrumental in procuring the addition of \$100 to the funds of

this Society, We are a Society favored of the Lord; permitted to "do good to those who are of the house-hold of faith;" to those whose health, whose abtainments, whose influence, whose talents, whose lives are all now greatly needed by the church all called in requisition to build up the waste places of Zion. Our hearts must render praise to him who has employed us in this work; and we will evidence the sincerity of our gratitude by praying that more laborers may be and forth to gather in the harvest; and we will more diligently seek the interests of this Society, by asking a be-atowment of divine blessings; and by speaking of its wants and its importance, to those to whom God has loaned the silver and the gold. The difficulty of procuring a room for the reception of the sick, and in which to deposit the furniture belonging to the Society, renders it expedient and exceedingly desirable that a house should be built for this purpose. But the resources of the Society are at present ipadequate to the expense. The Society, I ever, contemplate commencing the work of building, trusting that Providence will incline the affu-

ent to contribute to its completion. The expenses of the sick, for the year ending April 25th, 1822, amount to \$180 84 Monies received amount to 172 61

Expenses exceed the income The preceding statement shews that this Socie ty needs more liberal patronage, in order to prose-cute the design for which it was formed. Had not the generous donation of 50 dolls. mentioned an embarrassment would have been experienced. detrimental to the interests of the Society. Dur

ing the past year, we have had occasion to defray

expenses incurred by sickness, for nine young men At the present era of benevolence, while charity stands with open hand, surrounded by numerous solicitors, we do not ask for more than our proportion of what she has to bestow. A just estimate of that proportion we conceive may be ob tained by ascertaining the importance of the ob ject for which it is solicited. Ask a youth who has been debilitated by disease; far from home, and kindred dear, what is the value of accomme dations, nursing, medicine, restoratives, and friend Ask the friends of the Missionary ause, of the Education Society, and all who love Zion, if the superstitious Pagan, the unbelieving Jew, the savage Indian, the fettered African, and even the nominal Christian, do not all need the prolongation of lives devoted to the work of evangelizing these benighted people. By these let our Society be estimated, and by them patronized. The friends of humanity also, who loves to relieve the wants of a fellow sufferer, will love to aug. ment the funds of the Samaritan Pemale Society

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

The following Address of the Hon. JOHN PHIL LIPS, Mayor of the City of Boston, delivered at the late organization of the City Government, we doubt not will be perused with pleasure by our readers ;-and we sincerely hope that the patriotic and pious desires of the Mayor will be fully realized:

Gentlemen of the City Council, The experience of nearly two centuries has come ample testimony to the wisdom of those institutions which our ancestors established for the nanagement of their municipal concerns. Most of the towns in this Commonwealth may probably continue to enjoy the benefits of those salutary regulations for an unlimited series of years. But the great increase of population in the town of Boston, has made it necessary for the Legislature frequently to enact statues of local operation, to enable the inhabitants successfully to conduct their affairs, and at the last session, with a promptness which claims our gratitude, upon the application of the town, granted the Charter which inton of the town, granted the Charter which invests it with the powers and immunities of a City. Those who have attended to the inconceniences under which we have labored, will not attribute this application to an eager thirst for novelty, or restless desire of impovation. The most intelligent and experienced of our citizens have for a long period, meditated a change, and exerted their influence to effect it.—Difference of opinion must be expected, and mutual concessions. ed their influence to effect it.—Difference of opin-ion must be expected, and mutual concessions made, in all cases where the interest of a large community is to be accommodated. The precise form in which this charter is presented may not be acceptable to all, but its provisions have met the approbation of a large majority, & it will receive the support of every good citizen.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of

The members of the City Council acknowledge their obligations to you, for the attention and care which you have bestowed in all the arrangements made for their accommodation. They tender their thanks for the friendly and respectful sentiments expressed in the address which accompanied the

town, and the recent Charter of the City.

During the short period which has elapsed since I was elected to the office, the duties of which I have now solemnly undertaken to discharge to have now solemnly undertaken to discharge to the best of my ability, I have devoted such por-tion of time as I could command, to examine the records of your proceedings, with the able assis-tance which your Chairman most readily afforded me, and they furnish full evidence of the ability, diligence and integrity of those who have been justly denominated the Fathers of the Town.

Gentlemen,-You will now be relieved from la-bors, the weight of which can only be duly estimated by those excellent citizens who preceded you in office. You retire with the consciousness of important duties faithfully and honorably discharged-Our best wishes attend you. Whether engaged in public employments or private pursuits may you be useful and prosperous, and long continue your exertions to advance the interest and honor of our city.

Those who encourage hopes that can never be realized, and those who indulge unreasonable apprehensions, because this instrument is not framed greeably to their wishes, will be benefitted by reflecting how much more our social happiness de pends upon other causes, than the provisions of a Charter.—Purity of manners, general diffusion of knowledge, and strict attention to the education of the young—above all, a firm practical belief of that divine revelation, which has affixed the penalty of unceasing anguish to vice, and promised to virtue rewards of interminable duration, will counteract the evils of any form of government. While the love of-order, benevolent affections and christian piety, distinguish, as they have done, the inhabitants of this city, they may enjoy the highest blessings under a Charter with so few imperfections, as that which the wisdom of our Legisla-

ture has sanctioned.

To enter upon the administration of this government, by the invitation of our fellow citizens, we are this day assembled.—When I look around and observe gentlemen of the highest standing, and most active employments, devoting their talents and experience to assist in the commencement of this arduous business, in common with my fellow citizens, I appreciate most highly their elevated and patriotic motives. I well know, gentlemen, the great sacrifice of time, of ease, and of emolu-ment, which you make, in assuming this burden. It shall be my constant study to lighten it, by every means in my power. In my official intercourse I shall not encumber you with unnecessary forms, or encroach upon your time by prolix dissertations. In all the communications which the Charter requires me to make, conciseness and brevity will be carefully studied. I will detain you no longer from the discharge of the important duties which now devolve upon you, than to invite you to unite in beseeching the Father of Light, without whose blessing all exertion is fruitless, and whose grace alone can give efficacy to the coucils of human wisdom, to calighten and guide our deliberations with the influence of His Holy Spirit, and then we cannot fail to promote the best interests of our fellow citizens.

FEELINGS OF REGULAR TROOPS ENGAG-ED IN BATTLE.

The following is the testimony of a British Officer :- "When the battle has fairly begun, I may say with truth, that the feelings of those engaged are delightful, because they are, in fact, so many gamblers, playing for the highest stake that could be offered.—The warlike appearance of every thing about you, the careless faces and rude jokes of the private soldiers, and something within yourself, which I can compare to nothing more than the mirth which criminals are said sometimes to experience and express previous to their execution; all these combine to give you a degree of false hilarity, I had almost said, painful, from its very excess. It is an agitation of the nerves, such as we may suppose madmen feel, which you are inclined to wish removed, though you are unwilling to admit that it is disagreeable."—Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New-Orleans.

It is a striking fact, that in writing Paradise spirits, from the well known character of warriors. To his devils the poet ascribes the same impious disregard to the commands of God, the same of martial glory, the same stratagems, the same courage, the same mirth and disposition to indulge in " rude jokes," and the same madness, which are to be found in regular troops when engaged in the work of slaughter and constantly exposed to

instant death. But how shocking to the reflecting Christian must be the thought, that millions of his brethren are so trained up, so inured to bloody deeds, that, "when fairly engaged," in killing one another, their feelings are delightful." that they can appear with "careless faces," and indulge in "rude jokes," while handreds are falling dead around them, hundreds more rending the air with cries and groans,-and even while balls are swiftly approaching to hurry their own souls to the bar of a righteous God! [Friend of Peace. righteous God!

LEIGHTON ON DIVINE DECREES.

"Here, if any where, we ought to reason in but few words. Such theories ought to be cautiously touched, rather than spun out to a great length. One thing we may confidently assert, that all those things which the great Creator produces in different periods of time, were perfectly known to Him, and, as it were, present to Him, from eternity; & that every thing which happens throughout the several ages of the world, proceeds in the same or-der and precise manner as the Eternal mind at first intended it should; that none of his councils can be disappointed or rendered ineffectual, or in the least changed or altered by any event whate-ver. "Known to God are all His works," says ver. "Known to God are all His works," says the Apostle in the council of Jerusalem, Acts xv. 18. And the Son of Sirach says, "God sees from everlasting to everlasting, and nothing is wonderful in his sight." Nothing is new or unexpected to Him; nothing can come to pass that he has not foreseen. And his first thoughts are so wise, that they admit no second ones that can be supposed wiser. And this stability and immutability of the Divine decrees is asserted even by the Roman phinary were set all it endem exposer placers. osopher: Necesse est illi eadem semper placere. cui nisi optima platere non possunt. (It is necessary that the same things be always pleasing to Him who can never be pleased but with what is best.)

absurdity. But, in a word, the great difficulty in all this dispute, is that with regard to the Origin of Evil. Some distinguish, and justly, the substance of the action, as it is called, or that which is physical in the action, from the morality of it. This is of some weight, but whether it takes away the whole difficulty, I will not pretend to say. Believe me, young gentlemen, it is an abyse, it is an abyse never to be perfectly sounded by any plantament of human understanding. Should by any plummet of human understanding. Should any one say, "I am not to be hlamed, but Jove and Fate," he will not g soff so, but may be non-plussed by turning his own wit against him. The servant of Zeno, the Stoic philosopher, being caught in an act of theft, either with a design to fidicule his master's doctrine, or to avail himself it is order to exact annihument and "I was ridicule his master's doctrine, or to avail himself of it in order to evade punishment, said, "It was my fate to be a thief." "And to be punished for it," said Zeno. Wherefore, if you will take my advice, withdraw your minds from a curious search into this mystery, and turn them directly to the study of piety, and a due reverence to the awful. majesty of God. Think and speak of God and His secrets with fear and trembling, but dispute very little about them; and, if you would not undo yourselves, beware of disputing with Him. If very little about them; and, if you would not undo yourselves, beware of disputing with Him. If
you transgress in any thing, blame yourselves: if
you do any good, or repent of evil, offer thanksgiving to God. This is what I carnestly recommend
to you; in this I acquiese myself; and to this, when much tossed and disquieted with doubts and difficulties, I had recourse as to a safe harbor. If any of you think proper, he may apply to men of greater learning, but let him take care he meet not with such as have more forwardness and pre-

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Receipts into the Treasury of the American Education Society for April, 1822. A Friend, in the Rev. J. M. Putnam's So.,

Ashhy, Ms. avails of an Onion Garden, Sister Society, Ashby, Mass., Also 1 Bed blanket, 2 Shirts, 1 Vest 9 pr.

Socks, and 2 Cravats, Gentlemen in the Rev. Brown Emerson's Church, Salem, Mass. do. do. of his Society,
Fem. Benevolent Society, Gloucester, Ms.
Also 6 Shirts, and 9 pair Socks,

A dependent Female, Ladies in Park-street Church, Boston, Rev. Dr. Payson's widow, Rindge, N. H. Friend in Pomfret, Conn. German Protestant Cong., Waldoboro', Me. 7 00 Fem. Charitable Society, Sturbridge, Mass. 12 50

Avails of a Missionary Field, R. A. Rev. Ammi Lindsley, Hartland, Con. Friend, by Rev. L. Woods, D. D. 1 00 Charity Box, Brookline, Mass. 13 85

Balance of a poor woman's legacy, Timothy Wakefield & Son, Reading, S. Parish, avails of Education Field, Widow's Mite, in same place,
Masslehead Branch of Essex Aux. So. 1922, 80 60
Rev. John M. Putnam's So., Ashby, Mass. 16 00
Char. Box kept by Miss Keyes W. Boylston, 1 00

Concert for Prayer, Dunstable, N. H. Eben. W. Withington, Dorchester, avails of 2 80 a small piece of land, 3 00 James Little, Winchester, Va. Friend to the So. by Mr. Whitney, 10 00 Rev. Reuben Puffer, Berlin, Mass. 5 00

Prayer Meeting, Northampton, Mass. thro' the Hampshire Christian Depository, Sisters, Groten. Calvin Clark, Northampton, Mass., through the Hampshire Christian Depository, 1 00 Contribution in the Church Bradford, W. P. 6 00 Thro' the Treasury of the Hartford County,

Conn. Missionary Society,

Monthly Concert, First Society, Norwich, Ct. 10 00

Rockingham, N. H. Charitable Society,

Dr. E. Starkweather, Worthington, Mass. 5 00 Female Friend, Hardwick, Mass. Rev. John H. Church, Pelham, N. II. 5 00 Miss M. Foster, North Parish, Andover, Ms. 1 00 Miss R. Foster, in do. do. Miss Elizabeth Wingate, Stratbam, N. H. Contents of a Charity Box, Lady, by Rev. D. Dana, D. D.

1 00

Ladies in Princeton, Mass. balance of fund, 2 00 Hon. Benj. Talmadge, Litchfield, Con. Foreign Missionary So., Shippensburg, Pa. by R. Ralston, Fsq. Mark Perkins, North Parish, Bridgewater, Female Miss. Society, Columbus, N. Y. Also 13 shirts, 14 pr. socks, 1 pr. pillow ca-

ses, thread, &c. Subscriber to the Recorder, Newport, R. I. profits on sale Ch. Almanaeks, by N. Willis, Avails of a Field, Bethel, Me. by N. Willis, Ladies in Billerica, Mass. Second Female Cent Ed. So. Newburyport,

through the Essex Aux. Ed. Society. Second Northampton Mite Soc. through the Hamp. Ch. Depository, by Miss Judd, 10 00 Charity Box brought into the meeting-house on the first Sabbath of each month, in Brentwood, N. H.

Life Subscriptions.
Rev. Charles Jenkins, Greenfield, Mass.,
from females in 2d Congregational So.
Rev. Joel R. Arnold, Chester, N. H. from the Female CentAssociation, and monthly Concert for Prayer, in that place, Rev. Aaron Warner, from Mrs. Nathl. Rus-sell, Charleston, S. C.

Rev. Reynolds Bascom, from several ladies in Charleston, S. C. Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, from some of the la-dies of the Independent Presbyterian Ch.

Savannah, Geo.
Rev. Gordon Dorrance, Windsor, Mass., principally from the Aax. Ed. Society, Rev. Isaac Knapp, Westfield, Ms. from ladies of his Society, dies of his Society, Rev. A. Phillips, Princeton, Ms. from ladies

of his Society,
Rey. Chester Colton, Brentwood, N. H.
from ladies of the Congregational So.
A. P. CLEVELAND, Treasurer,
No. 10, Merchante Row.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Extract of a Letter from a young Merchant to a Presbylerian Clergyman in Philadelphia.

that the same things be always pleasing to Him who can never be pleased but with what is best.)

'They always seemed to me to act a very ridiculous part, who contend, that the effect of the Divine Decrees is absolutely irreconcileable with human liberty; because the natural and necessary liberty of a rational creature is, to act or choose from a rational motive, or spontaneously and of purpose. But who sees not that, on the supposition of the most absolute decree, this liberty is not taken away, but rather established and confirmed? For the decree is, that such a one shall make choice of, or do, some particular thing, freely; and whoever pretends to deny that whatever is done or chosen, whether good or incliferent, is so done or chosen, whether good or incliferent, is so

Missionary Intelligence. From the Missionary Herald for May.

MISSION AT BOMBAY. EXTRACT FROM THE JOINT LETTER OF THE MIS SIONARIES .- BOMBAY, JULY 1, 1821.

dence for the future."-Presbyterian Magazine.

Translating the Scriptures.

Agreeably to a suggestion made in your letter several months ago, arrangements were made for completing the transletion of the whole New Tes-The parts of it, which had not been printed, were divided into five portions, and assigned to each of us. The departure of two of our number, makes a new assignment necessary. This work is in such a state of forwardness, that when over we have the means, and whenever it shall be thought expedient, we can proceed to printing. We are all more or less employed in translating and preparing other things for our schools, &c. which we deem very important. A tract, containing a concise history of the Bible; a short doctrinal catechism; and a tract for the Jews, have been prepared, and will be printed in order The next portion of the Scriptures, which we shall print, is the Gospel of Luke. This will be done with a view to make it a part of the proposed edition of the New Testament.

Printing. Our press, for several months past, has been employed mostly in printing tracts, &c. for the Committee of the Christian Knowledge Society. We have been most happy in attending to their orders, because the tracts in general, which they have selected, are good, and well calculated to promote our object; while, at the same time, they have brought some gain to the establishment. The last that we have printed for ourselves, is an edition of the ten commandments in Latin, Portuguese, English, and Mahratta. This was principally designed for the native Catholics, who are gnorant, superstitious, and depraved beyond conception, and whose priests, in their true Jesuistical style, had struck the second commandment from the Decalogue, and divided the tenth into two, to make the number complete. You know already that a School-book Society has been formed in Bompay, on the model of the Calcutta School-book Society. Our friend Dr. Taylor, who is the Secretary of that Society, has made remarks which lead us to expect that our press may be employed in printing for them.

State of the Schools. Till the present time, these have continued much as when we last wrote. There has been a hopeful improvement in most of them, in regard to the management and the progress of the boys. We have made some advances towards introducing the Laucasterian system. Though there is a very great indifference to all plans of improvement, and a jealousy of innovation, yet we are not without hope "at we shall effect a valuable change in the schooling system. The progress of the boys in our school, in a given time, is not equal to that in similar schools in America. This, however, does not arise so much from defective capacity in the boys, as from the irregularity and unskilfulness of the teachers. We have, notwithstanding, a considerable number, who have made the most gratifying and honorable proficiency, who excel in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and are well acquainted with the first principles of geography, astronomy, and the Christian religion. We are well persuaded, that if our patrons at home, could see these boys, and hear their recitations, they

would feel themselves paid for their charities.

And yet, dear Sir, with the deepest conviction of the ntility and importance of these schools, it is with feelings the most painful we tell you, that, at our last meeting, we felt ourselves obliged to sus pend ten of our schools, on account of the low state of our funds. Yes, it has given us pain in-deed, dear Sir, to send away nearly 500 boys, from the only means they have of receiving light and knowledge, to the domestic circle, where they can learn nothing but the poisonous lessons of ido-latry. Yet what can we do? We learn that the funds of the Board are low, and we dare not involve our patrons in debts, which, perhaps, they may disapprove. We have no other way but forcibly to lop off every expense possible, till we'receive new instructions, encouragement, and remittances, from our native land, For the same reason, we have dismissed our Jewish superinten dant of schools. We had employed him for some menths past in visiting all our schools in rotation. in the intervals of our visiting them.

Preaching the Gospel. For several months past, Mr. Hall has made appointments and held meetings in different parts of the town of Bombay. Some of these have been exceedingly well attended. The number has varied from 20 to 200. Besides the occasiona meetings, he holds stated ones on the Sabbath :one in English to his own family, and some others in the forenoon; and in the afternoon, another in Mahratta in the school-room adjoining his house. Nothing can be more irregular, or uncertain, than a heathen audience. Sometimes a proposed meet-ing is frustrated by an insidious Brahmin: some times a hopeful assembly of hearers are broken up, and the opportunity lost, by some angry mockmost heathen, are those truths, which concern the very life of their souls! Mr. Hall most seriously feels the need of a chapel, and a fellow laborer. Ever since the departure of brother Bardwell, he has supported these meetings without any as

For the greater part of two years past, a com-pany of blind beggars came regularly to Mr. New-ell's every Sabbath, and received from him Christian instruction. Their number was from 20 to 40 They were always still and attentive; and after religious exercises were over, Mr. Newell gave each of them a pice (one cent,) with which they went away satisfied. Thus have these wretched blind people received much light into their under standings. May the Divine Spirit apply it to their

Mr. Graves has recently succeeded in getting considerable number of people together, at sundry times, to hear the Gospel. In this, however, he has experienced many painful disappointments. Notwithstanding this, he has constantly preached Christ to the people of Mahim, and the villages found about, to many or to few, wherever he found them disposed to hear.

Mr. Nichols, for months past, has directed his attention principally to the lapsed Catholics in Chandree, a large village of seafaring people, about one mile from Tannah.

Lapsed Catholics.

Some account of these people was communicated in our last letter. About four years ago, when they were visited with the cholera morbus, they set up the worship of devils, like the heathen, in order to avert the calamity. For this their padrec (priest) required penance and heavy fines. The people refused to comply with either; and under the management of artful & influential leaders, the whole village, amounting to more than 4,000 pec-

ple, by a violent convulsion, went off from the Catholic community. Several other villages on Sal-sette, & near Basseen have followed their example, and more recently the same scene has been exhibited at Bombay.

Their dreadful sufferings.

When the cholera made its appearance in this region, about four months ago, it first lighted on that people. In a few days, one, hundred and twenty persons died. The heart-sickening scenes which were exhibited during that season, were unparallelled. The sick and the dying were brought into the presence of the village god, and there dreadfully beaten with rods, under the impression that the demon, that is, the disease, would be driven from them; while men and women, in the midst of a great assembly, were seen dancing in the most wild and furious manner, shaking and falling into trances, pretending to receive the god into themselves, and then promising health and safety to all who would implicitly trust them, and pay well for the supposed benefit. It seemed im-possible to avoid the impression, that they were given up to "believe a lie, that they might be damued." Lamentation and we have been in their dwellings, but they have not turned unto the Lord. The disease is gone from them; but in-stead of thanksgiving to Jehovah, it is given to dumb idols. Encouragement to labor among them.

We have spoken of them as a people. There are many individuals well disposed to hear the Gospel, and were it not for their leaders, who hold them in cruel bondage, they would gladly become Christians, that is, nominal Christians,—for beyond that they have yet very little conception. There is, however, much encouragement for persevering labor among them. They are yet in an unsettled Though they make many oftentatious pretensions to having regained the religion and cast of their foreinthers; yet it is well known, that they are not, and cannot be, real Hindoos. Mr. Nichols has a strong impression, that if a chapel were erocted in that village, a considerable number would attend, to receive Christian instruction. He has almost daily intercourse with the people at Chandree. They live compactly, are very accessible, and have sometimes collected in considerable numbers to hear divine truth. But these meetings have been incidental, & not by appointment. The school, which Mr. Nichols has esta-blished among them, succeeds very well. It has The school, which Mr. Nichols has estanow about 40 boys. When this school was commenced, there were scarcely 3 men in the village, who could read.

[Mr. Hall, in the March preceding, made a tour of seven days, to Rawadunda, Allebay, Nagotua. and Pane; distributed books, conversed freely with the people, and, at the two last mentioned places, established schools, by the direction of the mission. In May, Mr. Graves, also, made an interesting four of 13 days, in the southern Konean, where he was favored with many opportunities of declaring the Gospel, to great numbers of people.]

Since our last, each of our familie's has been considerably enlarged. Mr. Hall has a boardingschool of 10 or 12 scholars, country born, whose parents or guardians support them. They are in-structed by Mrs. Hall in science and useful knowledge. They have, doubtless, better advantages for a Christian education, than they would have Mr. and Mrs. Graves have had given to them,

two little girls, the illegitimate children of an officer'in the army, They have agreed to adopt them as their own, and are to receive a compensation, which, it is hoped, will be sufficient for their support till they are grown up. A kind Proriderace has thus provided for these children, who might otherwise have been left to infamy and ruin. They have also taken and support two children of poor pative Carholics, one of which is the little girl, which Mr. and Mrz. Bardwell first took.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, about six months ago, took a little Mahratta girl. She was then in a starwing condition, deceased, and cast out to die by the cruel people, into whose hands she fell, after the death of her parents, and was charged with having a devil. She is now well, and we cannot but hope that she has been saved from an early death, to live and glorify God-

They have also taken three children of superan nuated soldiers, by native women, two boys and one girl. These children are put under their ex-clusive control and authority, till they shall be 18 years old. Several others have been offered to them on the same terms. The Mahratta girl Mr. Nichols' family, and the Catholic boy in Mr. Graves' family, are supported from a stipend drawn from the " Heathen School Fund." Forthe ther children, no apppropriation has been made: Importance of a Natire Mission College.

Within the last half year, our thoughts have been much directed to the above class of children, and we are more and more impressed with the importance of endeavouring to raise from among them some future missionaries for India. When we consider the great expense, at which we have been educated and sent hither; the expense that is absolutely necessary to our support; the difficulties of acquiring accurately a foreign pronuncia tion; the time that is spent h doing this; the peculiar uncertainty of our lives ;-all these, and many other considerations, lead us ardently to wish, that a provision might be made for the instruction of missionaries in this country. There are many hoys, who might be obtained and educated. The language of the people is their language; the country is their country. They are attached to no community; have no high expectations in regard to pecuniary emolument; and have no false systems of faith to shake off. They will not be regarded with that jealousy by government, with which foreigners are; nor will they be liable to be sent away from the country. We do not mention this subject as a new one, either to ourselves, or our patrons; but we cannot forbea repeating its importance.-From what Christian country, or countries, we ask, are missionaries to come, who will be adequate to the wants of this people! From what treasury are they to be sup-ported? It must never be forgotten, that a capi ial object of missionary exertion is, to put the her ther into a way of teaching themselves.

We commend ourselves, dear sir, and the con-

we commend ourselves, thear sir, and the cerns of our mission, to your prayers, and the prayers of the Board. It is a great extisfaction to believe that we are not forgotten. We know that much light has been communicated to this people, but, alas! every thing is yet as the "mountains our deer." of Gilboa, on which there was no rain, nor dew." But let our beloved friends hold up our hands, till the sun goes down, and victory shall declare on our side. We remain, dear sir, your devoted servants m Christ, G. HALL, J. NICHOLS, A. GRAVES.
P. S. Our letter having been detained some

time, we add a few things more.

Aug. 25. The brethren, Richards and Woodward, are in a dangerous state of health. Most tenderly would we sympathize with our afflicted brethren and sisters in Ceylon.

On the 11th of July, Garoline Swett, aged about 11 months, died at Mahim, of the epidemic cholera. This little foundling was given to our mission a few months ago, by the lady of the magistrate of the southern Koncan. The babe was found by a servant of hers in a wilderness place, cast away to die, with several rough stones heaped on her tender body! From that awful situation she was rescued by a kind Providence for a little time, to expose the shameful cruelty of her parents. But she is now no more. When she died, she was in the hands of a native nurse, and Mr. and Mrs. Graves were intending soon to take her to their own house. Alas! this is not all. Maitland Elizabeth, the only child of Mr. & Mrs. Hall, died on the 13th of July.—This is the eighth child of our mis

The Centre Prosbyterian Church in New-York was opened for divine service on Sunday last. The Rev. Mr. Patten is to be its Pastor. From the Missionary Herald for May.

MISSION IN CEYLON. EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF DR. Oct. 2, 1820. Went on Saturday to Batticotta. Yesterday united with the brethren in observing the Lord's Supper. Mr. Winslow preached in this

place during my absence. 4. I have appointed one evening in the week for the schoolmasters to meet in this place, to bring in the report of the number of boys, who daily attend the schools. I design to question them regu-larly upon portions of the Scriptures, which I have

given them to learn.

8. This morning preached in Tamul at this place, for the first time. I hope I was better understood than on Sabbath last at Batticotta. After service went to Batticotta to visit Mr. Richards, who is much more unwell than he has been for some months past. In the afternoon preached at Mathekel, to nearly 100 persons. Preached also at another part of the village to a number of people, who had collected to attend a cook-fight. Above 100 of them were Catholics. On observing so many Catholics present, I felt my spirit stirred within me, to see their abominations. I felt much he want of a better knowledge of this language, that I might cry aloud, and spare not. Our ad-dresses through interpreters must necessarily lose much of their effect. Soon after I left the people, they began to indulge themselves in their wickedness, paying no attention to what I said to them.

Aims of a Missionary.

17. It is an object of earnest desire as much as possible to gain the affections of this people; but we see so much deprayity manifested by them, that it is sometimes difficult to display a becoming nildness towards them. We have much more hope of being useful, if we can make them believe that our motives for coming among them are to do them good; and that we seek their happiness by our intercourse with them. I have this morning been conversing and proving with two Brahmins, whom I affectionately entreated to throw down the weapons of their rebellion, and submit to the I told them, that their reception or rejecflon of the Gospel would be of no consequence to myself, but that the consequences on their part, would be dreadful, if they should reject it. the one, who came for medical advice, that it gave me muck pleasure to cure his sickness, because wished him to be happy in this world; and I re-commended the Savier to him, because I wished him to be happy in the world to come. May the Lord apply what has been spoken.

Ignorance of the Brahmins. 24. This afternoon met several Brahmins, while laboring among the people. Many of them are very ignorant, and if we question them closely, they will leave us as soon as they possibly can; as they are ridiculed by the people, when their ignorance is discovered.

26. This afternoon we were visited by our interpreter's father. Had a long conversation with him on the subject of religion. He asked many ques-tions among others if God created man a holy being, how it was possible for a holy being to sin. When I told him that the devil tempted our first parents to sin, he asked, if God made the devil, and if he made him to do this? He asked if the soul was different from the body, and, if we could not see the soul, how we could know it would suffer.

Nov. 1. Have this day received under my care school, which has for some time past been taught by an aged and respectable heathen. It is situated in the village of Vardealadipoo. He has been very desirous to be employed by me.

Sabbath, 5. Had a congregation of more than 200 persons this morning. In consequence of having altered the hour of preaching to 10 o'clock, a number of Catholics were present. In the neigh-boring village of Chillallee, there is a Catholic church. On Sabbath mornings multitudes flook to it : A Catholic priest resides there during a part

In the afternoon, went to Jaffnapatam to visit Mr. Hooper, who was all. My interpreter read one of my Talmul sermons, at Matherkel. Yesterday Mr. Mooyart spent the Sabbath with

us. He addressed the people at this place in the morning, upon the subject of idolatry, and at Jassnapatam, in the afternoon.

14. Went to visit the Catholic priest at Chillal-

lee, who is unwell. He appears to be a man of 16. Last night a young Malabar from the coast

died in the hospital. I have reason to hope, from the evidence he gave of a change of heart, that he has gone to that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. He was a Protestant by descent. His attention was particularly directed to religion before he came here.

21. Nicholas, having been here from Tillipally. visited several of my schools to-day. At Matherkel we had an unpleasant meeting with the peo-ple. They were irritated because I would not allow their heathen songs to be taught in the school. During my interview with them, one of them declared, that God was unjust, because he made one man rich and another poor. Another asked, what sin an infant had committed, that " when ite mo ther was taken away by death, it had no milk."

23. Performed the operation for cataract this norning. This is the third case in which I have succeeded in restoring sight to the blind. Sabbath, 26. This afternoon Mrs, Scudder, ac companied me to Vardenladipoo. Besides men &

boys, 60 or 70 females were present at our meeting.

Preaching of Christian David. Dec. 4. This day we held the monthly concert for prayer at this place, for the first time. Our monthly meetings have become very interesting, and a spirit of prayer seems to prevail among us. We are united in the strongest bonds to our brethren of other denominations. Christian David preached here this morning to about 250 persons. All the schools were assembled. Three Brahmins were present. This man possesses a remarkable faculty of gaining the attention of the people. While we were praying for the culargement of our Lord's kingdom, he went to Matherkel, & preached to the people.

ed to the people.

Eint of Suppen.

6. This day we were visited by Suppen. He said his father was willing that he should come and live here. I gave him some encouragement, that if he would be willing to become a superintendant of scheels, I would employ him.

7. This morning had an interesting conversation with a Brahmin, who came for medical advice. I gave him nine chapters of Genesis,—the sermon on the morner & a small namphlet contains

sermon on the mount, & a small pamphlet containing the discourses of our Lord. Last night adopted the plan I had formerly pursued at Tillipally. in calling a boy saide every evening to converse and pray with him. We have abundant reason to

and pray with him. We have abundant reason to labor with these children, when we remember, that from among those, who have been under our instruction for several years, there have some already, as we hope, been born into the kingdom of God.

14. This evening, the small house, which is designed as a house of prayer for the boys, being finished, we have just been dedicating it to God. The exercises were in Tamal. Three of the boys energed in prayer.

engaged in prayer.
Useful labors of the Boys. Sabbath, 17. This morning the weather bein unfavorable, no meeting was appointed for the afternoon. Our congregation was 200 in number. Four Mahomedans were present. Until of late, they have never, with one exception, been here for medical advice. There is a large village of them in Wannarpanny, near Jaffnapatam. This afternoon visited from house to house, and saw a number of people. Two of the boys went out to read "the Plan of Salvation," which I had drawn up a few months since. One went to Matherkel, the other to Chillallee. The numbers to whom they read, were greater than ever before at one infavorable, no meeting was appointed for the afthey read, were greater than ever before at one-time, amounting to more than two hundred. It is a pleasing circumstance, that these children may

be made useful at so early an age. Those who support P. M. Whelpley and Edward Griffin, may have the pleasing satisfaction to know, that they are already beginning to be Missionaries, and are my fellow-laborers in the vineyard of our Lord. As I do not think it proper to send either of the above named boys alone, two others, whose names are Samuel Willis, and Daniel G. Gautier, generally accompany them, and will before much time. rally accompany them, and will, before much time elapses, be able to take an active part in this work. The journal, which I have charged them to keep, shall be hereafter translated into English, and sent to the Board.

Anniversary Reflections. This day, one year ago, we reached the place o which our eyes had long been directed, and where we hope it will be our unspeakable and de-lightful privilege to labor (unless called by Provi-dence to some other part of the heathen world,) until we finish our course, and enter into the res remaining for the people of God. We have much reason to be thankful, that our health has generally been good. We have suffered but little, except from the debilitating effects of the climate. Though I have seen but little fruit of my labors. except in my boarding school, where some little good has been done, yet it is a most pleasing cir-cumstance, that I have been tearing up the fallow ground, and preaching the Gospel to thousands of mortal souls.

20. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward being here, Tintended to go this morning to the island of Caradive, which is about five or six miles from this place; but have been prevented by the rain. The eople are said to be very stout heathens there.

Island of Caradire.

22. I arrived here this morning at eleven o'-Began immediately to deliver the message of God to the people. Sent two of the boys whom I took with me, to read the Plan of Salvation, from house to house. Valuncialay is the name of the village where we now are. We have continued to travel antil this evening; but have not yet passed through the whole of the village The people at some places were attentive. At the first house I visited, one of the men, who were present, told me, that if I would go the Church (meaning the old Catholic Church in tuins,) and call the people, if they would believe in Christ, he would. At another place the question was asked "What does he come for; are we without religion?" I left a tract with them before I went away. At

one place I found the people very attentive.

It is a most meiancholy reflection, that upon the whole of this island, where there are several thousands of immortal souls, perishing for lack of knowledge, there is, perhaps, not one, with the exception of myself and one of the boys with me, who is looking to Jesus as the only hope of escape from the wrath to come. In contemplating the vast devastations sin has made, the pathetic ex clamation has been forcibly brought to my mind, "O thou Adam,—what hast thou done?" The fields here appear white to the harvest, but there is no one to put in the sickle.

23. We slept last night under the Veranda of of a native house, and were very kindly enter-tained by the man who lived there. He supplied me with cocoa nut water and milk : but would receive no compensation. Exertions in behalf of Females.

Sabbath, 24. I have, for some time past, been making an effort to establish schools for girls; but little yet has been done. I am glad, however, to state, that one girl is now attached to the School at Surlepurum. The was present at our service there this afternoon. We have many difficulties to encounter, when we attempt to make innovations; but we do not forget the motto of the celebrated apostle to the Indians, "prayer and pains, through faith in Christ Jesus, will do any thing."

27. This afternoon I found three girls at the

school in Surlepurum; one was absent, 'It is certainly a matter of thankfulness to the great Head of the Church, that he should thus smile upon the attempts of his unworthy servant. To His name

be all the praise.

28. This day, C. E. Layard, Esq. provincial judge of the district of Jaffina, visited us. He addressed a large number of people, who were assem-bled to meet him. The bungalow, in which I preach, was not large enough to contain them. He explained to them the ten commandments. "During his discourse he took the opportunity to tell them, that he was glad to hear that they had begun to pay attention to their females and send them to school; that the way to make them ful, was to instruct them; and he hoped that the time would soon come, when the females of this place would be an example to females around These observations from one so much respected by the people, will have much weight.
State of the Schools.

30. As I have given no particular account of the schools at this station heretofore, I will briefly state the condition in which they are at present. The school at this place is not vary large. The average number of scholars is about 30, among whom are a few Roman Catholics. Five or six o the boys who eat at home, come to learn English. One of them is the son of the native headman of Matherkel, a Catholic. He is one of the most promising boys I have met with in the parish, and is making rapid progress in English. Should he hereafter become experimentally acquainted with that Savior, whose name he professes, he probably will be very useful in building up his kingdom among this people. The boys are pursuing the study of the larger and shorter Catechisms, Scrip-ture extracts, and such heathen books as we think proper to admit into the schools. We have not now our full complement of boarding boys, and

shall take others as soon as possible. The exercises of our boarding beys during the week, are as follows. On Sabbath morning, they they meet to read and hear read a portion of the week, are as follows. On Sabbath morning, they they meet to read and hear read a portion of the Scriptures. When they have finished, I examine them upon what they have read. In the after noon, they are examined upon the sermon they have heard in the morning, and in the evening they recite from the larger and shorter Catechism, and from those portions of Scripture which they have committed to memory dueing the day. On Monday evening, I have an inquiring meeting. Four of the large boys always attend: The one I received from Mr. Poor is, I trust, piops. The others have had some concern about their souls. On Tuesday evening they attend, when I examine the schoolmasters on the Scriptures. On Wednesday evening, they have a prayer meeting among themselves. On Thursday evening, they recite from the Catechism and Scriptures. On Friday evening, I have begun to meet the larger boys for the purpose of instructing them how to answer the objections, which the heathen bring against our religion. I appoint them some theological questions for their consideration. After having reflected upon them during the week, they give such answers as have been suggested to their minds. For the sake of argument, I act the part of the heathen, and if they answer discreetly, I endeavor to bring every objection to their argument, and if they answer discreetly, I endeavor to bring every objection to their argument, and if they answer discreetly, I endeavor to bring every objection to their argument, and if they answer discreetly, I endeavor to bring every objection to their argument. and if they answer discreetly, I endeavor to bring and if they answer discreetly, I endeavor to bring every objection to their arguments, and if possible confound them. If they cannot give direct answers, I endeavor instruct them. This exercise is very necessary, as these boys must take an active part with me in sowing the seed of the Word among this people; and it is of great importance that they should be enabled to answer all the objections, which a heathen can bring against the jections, which a heathen can bring against the Christian religion.
School at Matherkel.

School at Matherkel.

The school at Matherkel is flowishing. The average number of boys who daily attend, is above 40. Forty-two have already finished the smaller Catechiam. We generally have good congregations at this place, on the Sabbath. The village is said to contain three hundred

This school at Surlepursum.

This school is situated in a large village of Changane, about one mile and a half from this church. The average number of boys who attend, is S5. There are six girls attached to this school. A

these girls will probably continue in the etheck a shorter time than the boys, we shall endeated have the greater part of their attention paid to hillious exercises. Surlepurum is said to come so houses; but the number is probably orent ed. Our congregations at this village are been large. The people have little disposition to he

School at Makeapperty. This village is situated at out half way better this Church and Oodooville. The average maber of boys who attend the school, is about 3. is our main object, in all our schools, to store a minds of the children with religious information Our congregations at this place are small,

School at Vardealgo Vardealadipoo is a village of Changane, ala quarter of a mile from this church. The rea in this village is in a very flourishing state. average number of boys who attend, is 43. The is one girl attached to this school. It is at a is one girl attached to this school. It is at a place where we have large congregations on a Sabbath, and the only place where many femals will attend. Were I to preach more than I don private houses, we should see more women at they appear to have no particular objections to their taighbors, when we are visiting their neighbors, when we are present

PALESTINE MISSION.

Letter from Mesers. Parsons and Fisk, to the Q

Letter from Mesers. Parsons and Fisk, to the be responding Secretary.

Smyrna, Dec. 13, 181.

Very dear Sir,—It is with emotions of grains and satisfaction, that, after a year's separate we once more sit down together, to address particles and pointments, we have endured afflictions, and pointments, we have endured afflictions, and have experienced mercies, which we hope a to forget, and which we trust may be useful as long as we live. We separated hope meet in Judea. The eyent has shown that divine purpose was, that we should meet an where we separated. Thousands of our this men have fallen around us, but we still line.
One of us has lain for weeks on the very borders the grave; yet life is spared, and every thing in indicates a speedy restoration to perfect heat. We would, therefore, call upon all within as, a upon all our friends, to praise the Lord fel great goodness. After a year of hopes, and fel and anxieties; of plans and labors, and as we were permitted to meet again, Monday b 3d, and unitedly join with those friends of 25 who, on that day, raise their supplications to be ven for the conversion of the world. It was ticularly pleasant to meet on that day. Wen with earnest desires, that the past may prove structive and useful to us; and that for the ture we may be whoffy devoted to our war, the service of our Redeemer, and of the seek men. If we know our own hearts, we wish

live for nothing else.

Brother Parsons' health is still feeble; held disorder has entirely left him, and nothing has wanting, but the recovery of flesh and strength On his arrival here, the English consul was good, as to offer him the rooms usually occur by the chaplain, where he is very favorably its ted for the recovery of his health; which will h

for the present, his principal object.

The English chaplaincy having lately been vacant, brother Fisk preaches on the Sabbath, continues to instruct the children of the Mes anlengeps. We also find, every week, mas ess opportunities to distribute the Scriptum tracts, and to converse with individuals con ing religion. It is true, we do but little. hope, however, that this little may ultimately productive of great good. We never expe productive of great good. We never expension of did you ever expect, that the Scriptures be circulated, and true religion revived, a country, without meeting with many disappments, and encountering many obstacles. Its ever, you ask us, after the events of the party what are now our feelings. what are now our feelings, our resolution on expectations, we are constrained to anymerer loved our work more sincerely than we now; we never felt a more comoling counts that we are in the field where our Lord and her would have us labor; we never enterest more confident hopes of usefulness and ulin ruccess. Still we desire to feel, that we are not and that our fondest wishes may be disapport Our last letters were forwarded by the

Ann. We send this to Marseilles, hoping the The Leander, Capt. Ray, of Salem, is now and will probably be here some time. If vessel, you may expect to hear from us not ly.—Were we both in health, one, or both d would sail immediately for Alexandria, will view of being at Jerusalem before the passer As the case is, we both purpose to mains while in Smyrna, hoping to receive letter to We remain, dear Sir, very affectionately LEVI PARSONS, PLINT PM

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From the Missionary Herald for Ma

SANDWICH ISLAND MISSION

WE had strong hopes of receiving, below time, the journal of the mission at these in but have been disappointed. In the mean we present to our readers extracts from two ters of Thomas Hopoo, the date of which three months later, than any from that make beretofore published.—It will be seen, that church, for the crection of which provided made as early as July, was completed in September 1. Hopoo mentions the arrival of Tamorees ahoo. In explanation of this fact, we lear

a gentleman, who recently left the island the king Reho-reho,—contrary to the wind Kaamanoo and Krimakoo, who seem to much the largest share of influence and rity,—went over to Atooi. What his object in making this visit, or whether he had all finite object in visit, or whether he had all finite object in visit, or whether he had all finite object in visit, or whether he had all in making this visit, or albether he had refinite object in view, is not known. He is to have left Wonhoo in the night, in an order and with few attendants; and on handing tool, was received by Tamoree in a friendly ner. The two kings then held a consultation result of which was that Tamoree resigned by result of which was, that Tamoree resigne thority, and agreed to remove, for the pro-least, to Wonhoo; and Tinmoko, (Gerwas constituted chief of the island. moree was not before an independent principular occurrence the reasons of it do not clearly appeal however, be a satisfaction to the friends rons of missions to be informed, that no spectives apprehended to the mission, excepting is contemplated voyage to the Society Islands. consequence of it, probably relinquished moko possesses much influence, and is said friendly to the missionaries.

Extract of a Letter from Thomas Hope, it Rev. Mr. Daggett, his former instructor, the Woahoe, Oct. 6, 18, My dear Friend,—I am glad to receive most affectionate letter, that you send by the Sandwich. I always like to think of the sandwich of my dear countrymen with you. those of my dear countrymen with you.
ber you, my dear friend, in my prayer, error
l bid you, and your favored institution, fare
I have not the least doubt, that you will

to hear, that God has inclined the king of islands to cast their idols into the fire; and they are wishing to have the knowledged true God. I hope I shall soon reap this grall vest of souls. May the Lord bless my feel bors, in these very islands, and make me strument of turning many souls of my country. strument of turning many souls of my county

The Lord has indeed found out a upon this island, where we are now setting was last month we had a meeting house he This work was done by the charify of the selfdeager to

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news, as I doubt not, from your friend nas, will now gladden your very pious heart, nas, will now gladden your very pious heart, nas you to say, like the old Simeon, "Lord, now thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine have seen thy salvation." May you & I reer the prayer of Henry Obookiah, & his sweet is; he who, I hope, knows what you & I are doow .- If my life is spared, & my health preservmust try to do all that Henry Obcokiah wantdo, to make known Christ and his great salin wmy countrymen. I hope you will pray to for me, that I may still be supported by grace Christ shall commence his universal reign the Sandwich Islands.

bout a year and seven months since, I had a pleasure of talking daily with Rehe-reho, hisqueens, about Jesus, at Owhyhee, Mowee, Woahoo. My common visits about the great tion among chiefs, and men, were many and It is indeed a pleasure to me to visit them, den as I have time, to make known Jesus unto in my favoring these dwellers of the sea, me no small joy to me, that I shou d be a workogether with God, in the accomplishment of helf purpose, respecting that joyful event, and gory of his church on earth. O, when will time arrive, when my friends, Reho-reho and e shall be favored like Pomare, with fruits the Christian love! I am your friend in Christ, THOMAS HOPOO.

The high mountain of Owhyhee.

Letter to Mrs. Daggett.

this letter, Hopoo gives a detailed account of risits to Hole, a chief of Woahoo, while on a bed. The following are extracts :fier I had said a few words to him. about Jehohe would turn his eyes to heaven and say, horah, come quickly down to save me." Afa season of great distress, he said, "If I put trust in your God, I need not fear what motree ckness,) can do unto me." I often had good ans with this man, in praying together alone at ed-side. Our souls, I thought, then appearto be knit together, like those of David and than. This man always felt composed, after son of prayer. He inquired for the Doctor, Does he say that I shall get well?" I answerhin, "He thinks it uncertain." He then said, he King, Jehovah, will kindly take care of me." "It is very good day," he observed to me. I Ato him. Jehovah's day, after a dark distressing night." lag. 9. This evening I went to preach Jesus im. My heart was indeed, wide awake, durthe whole night. I thought, in the night, it good for me to preach Jehovah to this poor This made my heart cry, Lord, prepare this d to receive that crown of immortal glory. 1 at the great part of the night in secret prayer to of for this man, and found a sweet communion in God. It seemed as if I could not enjoy my art in any worldly business, as I did in praying God for this sick soul. I can say, as I trust, at the spirit of Jesus has been with me this night. ten, before Jenovah take him. Many people at-nded, and many tears were shed upon every teck, for the losing of their chief.—"If you," Aug. 16. This day, he requested his people to "were to die now, where will you go?" "I go to Jehevah in heaven."-" Do you love ah."-" Yes, I very much love Jehovah."-Well, follow not," I said to him, "after the ex sele of your countrymen about you, but after herah; and make no kind of excuse but turn west God and live."—I went out. He said Wou will remember me to the mission fa-Tell them I hope I shall see them soon .must tell them, I hope I pray to Jehovah eve-

day and night." Hopeothen gives, in the language of Owhyhee, payer of this Chief, of which the following is a eral translation:—
"My Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be

f name. Thy kingdom on earth come. My ther, which art in heaven, clothe me with thy res. Jehovah, hely King, Jehovah, do right. he me, Jehovah, in heaven, when I die." mme. Thy kingdom on earth come. My

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1822.

Virginia Bible Society. At the ninth anniversary, (2d ult.) an approte sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. H. er. Eleven hundred and six Bibles and Tesnts, were distributed during the preceding part of them gratuitously and part of them Pime cost. The whole amount distributed in years is, eleven thousand, one hundred and ity three. The receipts of the year was \$1205,the disbursements, \$788, 57; leaving a balance the Treasurer's hand of \$417 20. The Report Managers is ably written; the topics of reark are happily selected, and various motives reased exertion powerfully urged. We were marly pleased with the mention of "one adlage of a Bible Society-viz. that every ber is pledged on the principle of consistency, himself an attentive reader of the Scriptures, to persuade others to do the same by all the ince of his example and exhortations." The ark is too obviously just to require any illustraand yet we fear, if the names of all subscrito Bible Societies, who neglect the diligent and of the Scriptures, were struck from the it would be very much diminished in point

eyes of the world. chmond African Baptist Missionary Society. This society was established in 1815-with the object of sending persons of color as Missionto Africa. Nearly one thousand dollars have collected, and about two thirds of the amount ded in the outfit of Messrs. L. Cary and C. te, who are now on the coast of Africa. The al meeting for the present year was held in the Baptist meeting house in Richmond, on the elt., and a sermon was preached by Rev. Col-M. Waring, "a pious, warm hearted colored of Petersburg, from Isa. 62: 10. More 81 dollars were collected.

tabers as well as in point of respectability, in

Domestic Missionary Society," has lately incorporated by the Legislature of Newfor the religious improvement of those among sens who are unable to provide spiritual inon for themselves. The object contemplatto concentrate the funds of the different sowhich are scattered over the State, and to the general management of Domestic Misby operations under the direction of a single of Trustees.

eeting of delegates from the several Domes

tic Missionary Societies in the State has been proposed and probably held the present week in New York, to consider the expediency of adopting measures, to give efficiency to a General Domestic Missionary Society.

Though possessed of wealth in abundance, and honoured with the company Society.

A new School for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb has been opened under the care of Mr. Franklin Seavil at Palmyra, N. Y. The economy of the establishment seems to furnish the only important claim to public patronage. For ourselves, we have no complacency in the multiplication of such Seminarioe; at least, for the present. A few are better than many in such a case. Much as every friend to humanity must approve the laudable design of cultivating minds, that till within a few years have been deemed incapable of improvement, it must occur to every man of reflection in a moment, that the difference of fifty dollars a year is trifling when compared with the superior advantages of an institution endowed with the best talents of the country, over a temporary school under the instruction of a single individual, whose name is known to the public only through the medium of the advertisement announcing the opening of his school. We mean not the slightest disrepect to Mr. S., for we are totally ignorant of him -but we cannot conceive it possible that any parent, anxious for the improvement of an unfortunate child, should be so regardless of his interest. as to prefer the school at Palmyra, to the Asylum at Hartford, for the saving of \$50 pr. ann.

A charter is to be granted for a College in the village of Geneva, N. Y. on condition that within three years, a permanent annual income of about \$3600 be secured to the Institution.

The religious society of " Friends" in Virginia, have lafely memorialized the Legislature of that State, on the subject of their grievances; with what success we are not informed : probably, however, with as little as the advocates of war could wish. But the time is not far distant, when the friends of peace will triumph. The sword shall be beaten into the plough-share, and the spear into the pruning-hook; nations will soon learn the art of war no more. Let the "Friends" persevere in their applications for relief. By their "continual coming," they may weary out the powers that be, even though on this subject, they, as yet, fear not God nor man. To be understood, the subject mast be discussed; to be discussed thoroughly, it must be brought before our Legislatures with resolution and perseverance. The cause is good, and will prosper. The God who has given to man a conscience, will help him to maintain its rights.

LATEST MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

At the Monthly Concert, in Park-Street Church, Boston, on Monday evening last, information was communicated from Messrs. Parsons and Fisk, Missionaries at Smyrna, as late as January 7 .-Mr. Pansons' health was unfavorably affected by the coldness of the climate; and the missionaries were the next day to sail for Alexandria, with the intention of making a tour through Egypt, to Jerusalem. Recommendatory Letters were furnished them by the English Consul, to all English Agents on their route. Mr. Wolfe, a converted Jew, and a Missionary from the London Jews Society, was also on his way to Jerusalem, to preach the gospel to his kindred according to the flesh; and was expected to be there at the same time with the American Missionaries. Mr. TEMPLE arrived at Malta, the 22d February, and was very kindly received by Dr. NAUDI, and other friends of the Missionary cause. He writes that a Printing Press is very much needed there, for the printing of tracts; and we have the pleasure to add, that one has been sent, and has probably arrived there before this time.

From CEYLON, Mr. Poon's Journal at Tillypalby, for the mouth of June, 1821, gives most interesting intelligence of the success of his labors among the natives. Soon after the death of Mrs. Poor, a spirit of solemnity and anxiety was visible on the minds of a number of young persons, of both sexes, in the school. This was succeeded by anxious enquiries, what they should do to be saved. Mr. Poor was greatly assisted in his labors by his Interpreter, who is a member of the Mission Church. Eleven of the enquirers have been added to the Church; making fifteen natives who give hopeful evidence of piety-and a number of others are deeply impressed. The Journal appeared to close in the midst of this good work; and while we anxiously wait for further particulars, let thanksgivings to God, and prayers for its continuance, ascend from the thousands of our American Israel.

Having felt a deep interest in the facts communicated in the following letter, which was read at the United Monthly Concert in this city, on Monday evening last, we are led to believe that they will not be less interesting to our readers. The information relative to the Emperor Alexander, is calculated to encourage the hope which every Christian would wish to indulge that he is a man of real piety. Though communicated by one of his personal friends, yet it comes in a direct form, from an individual of high standing, of known respectability, and of apparently ardent and sincere piety and benevolence. As such, it is deserving of far more attention than a mere newspaper paragraph. What the truth may be, in the case, we would not decide; yet we regard the evidence before the public as altogether in favor of the opinion expressed in this letter. The conduct of the Emperor, with regard to Turkey, in our view, confirms that opinion. It appears to have been the result of principle, in opposition to his own interest, and the united wishes of his subjects. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Jonas King, to

Paris, (France,) Jan. 5, 1822. A few days since, I was introduced to a gentleman from St. Petersburgh, who has resided there twenfrom St. Petersburgh, who has resided there twen-ty six years, and who is the principal of one of the first mercantile houses in that city. He is intimately acquainted with Prince Galitzin and many others, who have free access to the Empe-ror; and the Emperor himself has for ten or twelve years past, frequently honoured him with his company at his house. He came here with letters of introduction to some of the first families With him I had the pleasure of meeti

the Rev. S. E. Dwight of Boston.

pany of Princes, he appears humble as a little child; speaks of the love of a crucified Redeemer, with the most lively emotions, and as being the only thing, in which his soul finds any repose; nor does his religion-consist in words & feelings alone. He is continually exerting himself to promote that cause which he professes to love. He is not like some wealthy Christians, who give their money, but will never give themselves the trouble to de any thing more. He actually engages in the most laborious acts of benevolence, such as require much self-denial in their perfequance. I was myself a witness of his benevolence towards the poor and suffering in this city; and a little before his departure he wished me to tell him it there was any henevolent society here, to which I should wish him to contribute. I mention these things to shew you the character of the man, who says that he believes the Emperor Alexander to a genuine disciple of our Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ; and that in his efforts to spread the Bible, &c. he is actuated by those motives which the gos pel dictates and inspires. He says, that the piety and zeal of the Emperor often excite opposition the hearts of those who do not love religion; and that here is the true source of those remarks, un-favorable to his character, which are sometimes nade even in St. Petersburg, and which are abso lutely false; that, although previous to his becoming a man of piety, he resembled other unnarchs, yet since that period his life has been irreproachable; that he does not now even go to the theatre, and seldom to a ball; that at one, which out of politeness to a foreign minister, he attended two or three years ago, he was known to engage in rel-gious conversation. He related to be many re-marks, which he had heard the Emperor make, which are truly indicative of a Christian; and a mong others, the following. When the Tartar Sultan, Categorie Krim Ghery, (who is, I believe, a descendent of the royal family of Ghenghiska and now acting as a Christian missionary among his own subjects, the Tartars,) parted with the Emperor Alexander, to go on his mission, the Em-peror said to him, "I am aware of the difficulties which you have to encounter, and of the opinion many people entertain, that there is little prospec ing good among the Tartare; but, sir, if you

are the means of converting one individual in your whole life, bless God for it." Now, my dear sir, does not this ' ok like being a Christian. My letter is already too long, yet I cannot omit mentioning one anecdote, relating to Henry Marlyn, which this gentleman told me was commun cated to him at his own house, by Sir Robert K. Porter, after his return from Persia. When on his way to visit the king, Sir Robert was asked, " if he was acquainted with the man of God? & could tell them any thing about his religion?" He in quired who they meant? What man of God They replied, Henry Martyn, (or described him so that he knew who they meant) and wished to know if he had not known him. He told them, that he had heard of him. Said they, "He came here into the midst of us, sat down encircled by our wise men, and made such remarks upor our Koran, as cannot be answered. Our king has called upon the wise men to answer them, but they cannot. The first thing the king will demand of you, will be with regard to this subject. We want to know more about his religion, and the Martyn had excited a great deal of attention mong the Persians, and was every where called

the man of Gud. I think, sir, the way is opening for the propaga-tion of the Gospel among that people, and I hope that many of our young men will stand ready to go there, so soon as "the Lord shall give the word." Persia and Arabia must be converted. The time is at hand. The angel, having the everlasting gospel, has commenced his flight thro saying, " Alleluia, the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdom of our Lord,"

I never felt more than I do now, the very great value of the gospel. I never felt so much before that Jesus Christis all in all to the dying sinner. surrounded as I am, by the darkness of the grave, the light seems precious. Jesus Christ is every thing to the sinner; his Alpha and Omega. The soul that has ever been thoroughly convinced of its vileness, and of the efficacy of the blood of the Saviour, cannot help exclaiming, "worthy is the Lamb, to receive blessing and honour and power and glory.'

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

Letter to the Editor of the Recorder, dated Pos Mills, Thetford, Vt. May 1, 1822. "You may be pleased to hear of the Lord" dealings in this region. The last fall and winter have been peculiarly interesting. There have been some hopeful conversions in almost every neighbourhood, from White river, to Wells river one range of towns on the Connecticut,) a distance of about 34 miles in a right line. God has however, made a great distinction among neigh borhoods. In some, almost every person has been awakened; in others we hear of few, in some, of none. Some places, on the other side of the Con ecticut river have been visited, especially Lyme have lately heard similar news fro Randolph, Vt. has been, and still is very power fully and generally awakened; and some of the ble appearance."

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees holden at Waterville on the first instant, the Rev. JERF. MIAH CRAPLIN was unanimously elected Presi-dent of that Institution. The induction of the President into office will take place on the second Wednesday of August. The Trustees voted to erect another College edifice 40 feet by 80.

DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY. he subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums in behalf of the Domestic Micrionary Society, of Massachusetts, since the 1st February last. everal lades of Park-street Church, to con-

stitute their Pastor Rev. S. E. Dwigny, a member for life; member for life; New Year's Gift, from the Congregational Church and Society in Easton, Mass., \$20 of which to constitute their Pastor, Rev.

LUTHER SHELDON a member for life, Avails of a Missionary Field, cultivated by the So. Association in North Bridgewater, 12 everal Ladies in First Presbyterian Society in Newburyport, \$20 to constitute their Pastor, Rev. S. P. WILLIAMS a member

for life, Friend to Benevolent Societies, by N. Willis, 1 Friend to Benevolent Societies, by N. Willis, 1 00
Mrs. Almy E. Tyler, Harvard, by do. 2 00
Jous Couman, Chairman of Executive Com. for east, part of the State. \$ \$112 45
Dorchester, May 10, 1832.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Committee, will be holden at the house of Dea. Satisbury, in Boston, on Monday the 13th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Massachusetts Missionary Society.—We had pre-pared some remarks on the Correspondence with the Secretary of this Society, on our first page, but want of room obliges us to postpone them till next

Election week will furnish many opportunities to our Subscribers, to forward arrearages due, or make payment for the Recorder in advance—fifty cents can thus be easier saved than earned.

The Humane Society of Massachusetts has presented a Gold Medal to Capt. John Smith. barque Hannah, of St. John, (N. B.) for his exer-tions in saving Capt. Pratt and surviving crew of brig Amsterdam Packet, of this port.

In the Senate, on Monday last week, the Bill making appropriations for ministers to the Inde-pendent Nations of South America, was passed A proposition was made that no money should be drawn from the Treasury, until the President shall be fully satisfied that such appointments would not interfere with the friendly relations of the U. S. which was negatived, 28 to 9.

The President has been authorized to open th ports of the U. States, to a essels of the British Isands, when those islands shall be opened to our vessels. The President is also authorized to suspend the tonnage act, respecting French vessels, if an agrement is effected with France.

Four members of the Senate, who were not resent when the vote was taken on acknowledgng the independence of Spanish America, have btained leave to place their names with the yeas making 39 yeas and 4 nave.

The Bill to abolish the National Vaccine Estalishment has been passed.

The Post-Office Bill has passed the House, after striking out what regarded an increase of po on newspapers, and the number to be received by

printers free of postage.

We learn that Congress have appropriated \$120 000 to employ armed vessels to defend our commerce against pirates.

FRESHET IN GEORGIA

The Savannah Republican of April, 26, contains accounts from different parts of the State of very great freshet. The Savannah river, at Aurusta, had risen 25 feet above the ordinary level of a boatable river, but somewhat lower than it was during the Yazoo fresh. A private boat, containing five or six hundred bales of cotton, was over-taken by the fresh, carried against a point, sunk, and a negro was drowned. The quantity of rain which fell was so immense as to have quite isolated the town of Augusta.

The water in the river opposite Savapuali, was much discolored in consequence of the Grehet, and immense quantities of trees, &c. were floating down. The mails became very irregular—the driver of the Augusta mail was obliged to abandon the stage, & to bring the bag to Savannah on horse ack, after swimming his horse several times.

Hail stones, said to measure eight inches in cir-cumference fell in Mount Zion (Hancock Co. Ga.) on the 13th ult. On the 9th, a man and his wife were killed by a fall of a tree, during a storm while on their return from meeting. Much rain had fallen in this part of the Union, and done & rious damage to the planting interest.

FIRE-At Norfolk, Virg. April 30th, about 11. . M. a fire broke out in a frame house in Favettestreet, which destroyed about 30 buildings and considerable quantity of goods.

Small Pox .- In Fraystown, Penn., the small ox prevails to an alarming extent.—The village contains only about 200 inhabitants, and out of this number between 30 and 40 are afflicted with the small pox. Such has been the virulence of the disease that three have died of it and many are yet dangerously iil .- York, Pen. paper, April 23. We hear that the thunder-storm on Wednesday

afternoon last week, was accompanied with hail. in Lynn, Hamilton, Andover, and other places, breaking some glass at the last mentioned town and that in upper Reverly, a barn and some smaller buildings were blown down .- Salem Reg. At the late session of the Supreme Court, for the county of Bristol, seven persons were found guilty of farceny, one for blasphemy, one of adultery, and

Several persons have recently been punished at Philadelphia for disturbing public worship.

In South Carolina, a criminal, under sentence of death, has been pardened on condition that he leave the State! No great favor to other States.

Robert Wahn, Jr Esq. of Philadelphia is now preparing a large work on China, and its Trade, Several hundred acres of woods have recently The Directors of the Hartford Asylum of the

Deaf and Dumb, have recalled Mr. Clerc from the Philadelphia Institution. Several Churches, houses and stores, a thea tre and penitentiary, and several ships, are build-ing at Philadelphia. Business has revived, and

FORBIGN NEWS.

rents have risen.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. By the ship Mary Catharine, which arrived on Saturday, from Liverpool, papers to the 8th ult.

The expectations of war had increased considerably. The reports continued that the Turkish fleet had been defeated by that of the Greeks. The Agricultural Committee had recommended that Government should loan money at 3 per cent. on wheat, when below a certain price,—that the farmers might not be obliged to sell too low.

The Agricultural Report was not satisfactory.— New petitions for relief were presented. Mr. Ben-ner talked in Parliament of coming to a composi-tion with the public creditors. The Marquis of Londonderry repelled the suggestion as an insult upon the honour of the country. With the exmost flourishing state.

The British Revenue for the April quarter was nore productive by £400,000 than last year. e number of inhabitants in Ireland, is near 7,000,000 sufficient to make a respectable nation as regards population.

In a Session of the French Chamber of Deputies

March 28, Gen. Sebastiani said that the Min had required provision for only 50,000 troops, while the situation of France and Europe was such as justified the Chamber not only to look to the means of defence, but also to measures of reindefatigable activity of their neighbors, who were d not only with measures of self-defence, but of aggression.
WAR NEWS.

By the ship Jasper, Capt. CROOKER, from Liverpool, papers to the 4th ult. have been seccived. Turkey has rejected the Ultimatum of Russia—reproached, and bid defiance to her. The hos ile appearance of the last news had depressed the price of stocks in Vienna, Paris and Lor spirit of the Porte was supposed to have been raised to he late tone by the success over the Pacha of Janins. WAR APPEARS NEARLY CER-TAIN.

From the London Courier of the evening of April 6. "Accounts from Constantinople are the 6th ult. The Grand Divan convoked to deliberate on the communications of Russia, have UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED, "That the propositions contained in the Russian Ultimatum were of a nature which never could be accepted." In consequence the on the mode in which a notification should be made to the Ambassadors of England & Austria of the inutility of continuing to importune His High-ness with propositions which the Dignitaries of the Empire, and the Monarch himself deemed in-

Repeated interviews took place between Lord Strangford and the Reis Effendi, which termi sated abruptly; and, on the 3d ult. a note was delivered to the English and Austrian Ambassadors. Russia was doing away some of the causes of complaint, when the Turkish manifesto was delivered.

TURKS AND GREEKS. Paris, April 2.—There are several accounts in circulation of the naval fight between the Turks and Greeks in the gulf of Lepanto. It was a very bloody one; and the Turks are said to have lost 25 men of war, and the Greeks fifteen: The forture of Corioth it is said surrendered to the tress of Corinth, it is said, surrendered to the Greeks the first week of February.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. Andrew Philot Symmes, aged 41; Mrs. Naucy Johnson, 26, wife of Mr. Nathaniel J.; Mrs. Mary Billings, 87; Mr. Ephraim Beaman, 52; Nathaniel Jackson, eldest son of Mr. Nathl. Parkman, 7; Mr. Larrabee Edes, 73.

In Charlestown, suddenly, Mr. Samuel Hadley, hair dresser.—In Roxbury, Lucretia A. Runrill, 5, youngest child of Mr. Thomas R.; Capt. Nathaniel Snow, 40.—In Newton, Mr. Samuel Parker, 80.—In Salem, Miss Susannab Cloutman, 76. ker, 80.—In Salem, Miss Susannab Cloutman, 76. Wid.E. Devereaux, 61.—In Newburyport, Mrs. Sarah Hidden, 81.—In Coventry, R. I. Colonel David Nicholas of Cranston, 65.—In Wa.wick, Mrs. Sarah C. Westcott, wife of Maj. John W. 27.—In Cambridge, Mrs. Mary Jennison, 90.—In Watertown, Miss Huldah Curtis Fowle, 30, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edmund Fowle.—In Franchisch mingham, Miss Maria, daughter of Mr. Daniel Sanger, 17.—In Salisbury, Mr. J. Burwell, 62.— Mr. Moses Moody, 77; Mrs. Se h Titcomb, wife of Mr. Joshua Titcomb, 69.—In Chelmsford, Mrs. Mary Hoar, 62, wife of Mr. Silas Hoar.—In Concord, N. H. Hon. Timethy Walker, 85 .- In Bath, Me. William Webb, Esq. formerly of Boston, and recently collector of that port, 56.—In Nawfane, Vt. Dr. John Morse, 76.—In Philadelphia, Rev. John Gloucester.

In Virginia, John Holkar, Esq. formerly French Consul General in the United States. While residing in France, he furnished the U.S. during the revolutionary war, with a large quantity of arms and clothing.—In Louisiana, Hon. Allan B. Magruder, late Senator in Congress.

In Portland, 3d inst. Mr. Joseph Cross, aged 69. The death of few men has excited a greater degree of interest in the public mind than the death of Mr. C_{3r}. He was for many years past a firm and zealous, supporter of the doctrine of Universal Salvation, and had a strong belief that all men would finally be saved. He was exemplarily moral, and in many instances rewarded evil ood .- He continued to live in the belief of doctrine of Universal Salvation till within a few months past—when it pleased God to convince him by His Holy Spirit, as it is hoped, that he was a Child of Wrath, and had lived to this advanced age without God and without hope in the world. So deep and pungent were his convictions of sin, that for a season he refused to take his accustomed food, saying "how can I partake of the bounties of that God against whom I have so long sinned?" and consistently with God's justice he could not be made to believe there was mercy for him. On being asked if his belief of the doctrine of Universal Salvation was not now a sure foundation? he replied, "Oh no, tis no foundation for me to rest on." In this situation he continued in the greatest possible distress of mind, about four months, when bodily disease set in to terminate his earthly existence. But a few days prior to his death, God was pleased, as it is hoped, to extend the arm of Sovereign mercy, and snatch him as a brand from the burning. It was evident to those around him, that the burden of sin was removed. But his bodily infirmities was so great that at times his reason was impaired. He calmly breathed out his soul to that God who gave it, without a struggle or a groan—and those who beheld him at this interesting moment were constrained to say, surely "the end of that man is peace." [Portland Gazette.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

INCOLN & EDMANDS have for sale an ex-I tensive assortment of cheap Books for Sabbath Schools, among which are the following :-Lincoln's Scripture Questions, \$4,50 per hund-red. (7) This little work contains questions on the Old and New-Testaments, and on doctrinal and practical subjects, for answers to which there are references to texts of Scripture, which are to be committed to memory. The cheapness of the work will enable the friends of Sabbath Schools to furnish the children at small expense. The work

will also be useful in families; it contains 52 les-eous, being one lesson a week for a year.

[Catalogue of Small Books, next week.]

Sunday School Teacher's Guide, describing the qualifications and duties of Teachers in the important & useful Institution of Sabbath Schools. 25 cts. Rewards of Merit, to be given the children in

token of Approbation. Tickets for punctual attendance and good be-haviour, and Class Papers.

Hymns and Prayers on Sheets.
The Instructer, a highly approved Spelling Book, appropriate for Sabbath Schools, and which has been introduced into the public primary schools. of Boston. \$2,12 per doz.

NEW GOODS. JOHN GULLIVER, No. 6, Marihoro' Street, (a few doors south from the Marihoro' Hotel) has recently received a small lot of Superior Linen

Damask TABLE CLOTHS, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4-8 qrs. by 10, and 10 by 16, unusually low; Linen Damask by the yard; Birds-eye Diaper; Long Lawn; Fine dark Ginghams; Elegant raw Silk SCARFS; Mefino and Silk Hdkfs; Also—A few pieces of SCOTCH DERRIES, a new article for children's

HARD WARE.

No. 28, Broad-Street. M. NEWELL, has received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of CUTLERY & approved credit.

EARTHEN WARE. H. & E. G. PARKER, No. 8, Central-street, have received by the Protector and Thor Fowler, from Liverpool, and offer for sale, a part of their spring supply of EARTHEN WARE, consisting of almost every article usually wanted for the country trade.

4w. May 11.

> VALUABLE BOOKS. For sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS.

Between 58-and-59 Cornhill.

Received per the late arrivals from England.

Commentary on the Old and New Testament A with the Apocraphy, by Simeon Patrick, D. D. Bishop of Ely-William Lowth, BD. Prebendary of Winchester-Richard Arnauld, BD. Rector of Thurcastin, Leicestershire, and Daniel Whitby, DD. Chanter of Salisbury Cathedral, in 7 vols. 4to. new edition, revised and corrected.— An Exposition of the Old and New Testament, by An Exposition of the Old and New Testament, by Matthew Henry, a new edition in 6 vols. 4 to, edited by Rev. George Burder and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. with the life of the author. An uniform edition of the whole works of the Rt. Rev. Jeremy Taylor, DD. Lord Bishop of Downe, Connor and Dromore—the first volume containing Life of Taylor, Critical Essay on his writings, and other Essays—toge ber with five copious Indexes to the whole, is expected in the fall—this work is on fine paper, and handsomely executed. Horn Homiletico, or Discovery in the form of Skeletons upon the whole Scriptures, by Rev. C. Simeon, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Camb. see Christian Observer.—The works of the Rt. Rev. Father in God, Wm. Beveridge, DD. Lord Eishop of St. Asaph, containing all his Sermons, as well those published by bimself, as those since his death, with a preface giving some account of the author and his writings—a Table of the Texts of Scripture, occasionally explained, with an Alphabetical Index to the whole—new edition in 6 vols.

The genuine works of R. Leighton, DD. a new edition with additional letters, to which is now prefixed the life of the author, by the Rev. Erasmus Middleton, in 4-volumes—in introduction to the Critical Study and Knawledge of the Hely Scriptures, by Thomas Hartwell Horne, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Curate of the United parishes of Christ's Church, Newgate-street & St. Leonard, Foster-Lane, second edition enlarged and corrected. Matthew Henry, a new edition in 6 vols. 4 to

Thus to the very verge of bliss To life's last shore, and to the sea Of measureless eternity We trace the saint;—nor more than this;— Heaven, for a little moment, shed Its lustre on the dying bed; Opening a vista bright To mortal sight-Through which the spirit flew away, and all was

night. Was night !- methinks the splendor still Would linger o'er the favored place, And glow on each bereav'd one's face, 'Till mem'ry and affection fail;
'Till earth can kill with grief's alloy The smile serene of Heavenly joy; 'Till Cevlon's hallowed air Refuse to bear Its wonted incense to the skies, of praise ar

prayer. Oh! widow'd partner! who can speak The pains that on thy bosom prey, Since death has torn its half away ;-While still, upon thy woe-clad cheek, Burns the last kiss by Susan given In all the tender love of Heaven;— While, in thy waking dreams, The dear one seems Still in thy arms, and fancy all thy loss redeems Orphans, of frail and tender years! By righteous Heaven's afflicting stroke, Your little hearts are early broke ;-Grief soon demands its due of tears :-She that gave your being birth, She that lov'd you most on earth, A mother kind and dear; When called to appear Before her God, has left you infant wanderers her

And heathen stranger, thou may'st weep! If e'er thy wandering footsteps stray Where the tear-nurtur'd daises say,
"Lo, here the sacred ashes sleep"-One star that shone upon thy gloom Has set forever in the tomb; A heart that felt thy woe, And felt it too No less to cure, than to deplore,-is mouldering

But cease :- methinks the spirit near Chides the complainings of my pen: On earth ;-no praise I sought for then-"In heaven ;-shall I receive it here?-"Ye fond ones of my earthly love; "We soon may meet in realms above, " Afar from Satan's reign And death's domain, "Where Christ, for every loss, bestows eternal

gain!"

MISCELLANY.

UNITARIAN ART.

Unitarians themselves were once accustomed to speak a very different language, on the points in controversy between them and the Orthodox, from that which they now commonly employ. Now they endeavour to make you believe that the questions in dispute between them are not fundamental; that they are matters of doubtful speculation, about which good men may entertain very different opinions, without separating from each other. But they have not been always in the habit of speaking thus: and I am persuaded I do them no injustice when I express a suspicion, that they sometimes, at least, speak thus to serve a turn. Formerly they were accustomed to maintain, that the doctrines of the Divinity of Christ, and of the Trinity in Unity, ought to be considered, not only as the most outrageous of all absurdities, but as among the most pestiferous of all errors; that they are directly contrary to every sound principle of natural and revealed religion; that those who em-brace them, make more Gods than one; that they are guilty of a shocking breach of the first Commandment, and are chargeable with the sin of gross idolatry. This was the habitual language of the Unitarians, until within a few years. Faustus Societus himself speaks on the subject in this strain. Though he believed Christ to be a mere man, yet he maintained, with the most ardent zeal, that he ought to be worshipped. He expressly says, that, "to deny worship to him, is not a simple error, or a mere mistake; but a most pernicious error; an error which leads to Judaism, and is, in effect, denying Christ; that it tends to Epicurianism, and even to ATHEISM." And to shew that he was really in earnest, in believing as he taught, he and his friend Blandrala persecuted poor Davidies, in a manner which issued in his miserable death, because he could not be brought to teach or admit, as they did, that a mere man ought to be worshipped. Smaleius, another Socinian, expressly says, that they are No CHRIS-Trans who refuse to give divine worship to Christ. And, in the spirit of these declarations, some of the most distinguished English Unitarians have, within a few years, used language quite as decisive and "uncharitable" as any that the most thorough-going Calvinists have ever employed. They have called upon their followers to "come out from Babylon;" to "separate themselves from idolators;" have publicly declared that the separation of Unitarians from Trinitarians is as obviously proper and necessary as was the separation of Protestants from the church of Rome; and they have not scrupled to stigmatize the Orthodox continually as "Polytheists," "Idolaters," "Blasphemers," &c. This is "laying stress" with a witness on doctrinal opinions! It is hoped that no Unitarian, hereafter, will ever find fault with the Orthodox for considering the Divinity and worship of Christ as essentials in the Gospel of his grace, and for maintaining that they are no CHRISTIANS who reject them.—Dr. Miller's Letters.

THE GROUND OF UNITARIAN CATHOLIC-

Unitarians, indeed, pretty generally disclaim the opinion, that ANY particular belief is necessary to salvation: and, in truth, it must be so, for they are generally believers in the doctrine of universa salvation. Such persons are, of course, persuaded that no departure from the truth, either in faith or practice, not even atheism itself, or the most fiend-like abominations in conduct, can eternally destroy any one. But I leave you to say, how nion can be reconciled with such tions as the following—If ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins. He that hath the Son, hath life; but he that hath not the Son, hath not life. He that believeth on the Son of God hath tion, but is passed from death unto life; but he that believeth not on the Son of God, SUALL NOT SEE LIFE, but the WRATH OF GOD ABIDETH ON HIM.

As to the suggestion sometimes made, especially by weak and superficial writers, that confidently believing and pronouncing the reception of certain opinions necessary to salvation, involves a claim approaching, if not amounting, to something like papal infallibility; it is really too silly to need a formal refutation. The plain import of of the suggestion, is neither more nor less than this, that humbly to oredit God's word, and to believe and pronounce that to be necessary to salbelieve and pronounce that to be necessary to sal-ration, which the great Author of salvation has declared to be so, is presumptuously setting up our own notions as an infallible rule of faith. If this be reasonable, or if it deserve any respectful premely preposterous. If I know what the arrogant, daring, impious assumption of more papel infallibility" of which fallen man is de, is, it is undertaking to pronounce that a

trifle which the infinite God has pronounced all-important; and that unessential to the safety of man, which HE has declared to be the foundation of all Christian hope.

ON THE PERSECUTION OF WHICH UNI-TARIANS COMPLAIN.

Is it "persecution" to pronounce a set of opinions unscriptural, and destructive to the souls of men, if we really think them so? Is it "persecution" to warn those around us against a he which we unfeignedly believe that the Holy Ghost hath pronounced "damnable?" Then no man can preach the Gospel with fidelity without being a persecutor. Nay, if this be so, no one of the inspired Apostles ever did preach it without laying himself open to this charge. In short, if this principle be admitted, it is persecution to warn our neighbors against a prowling thief, a secret incendiary, or a midnight assassin. But can any man reconcile such a doctrine with scripture, or even common sense? In denouncing Unitarianism, then, and in opposing it with scriptural wea-pons, we humbly conceive, we are not liable to the charge of persecution. We do not offer personal violence to its advocates. We have no de-sire to injure them in their secular business, or to deprive them of a single comfort in society. should think ourselves guilty of a baseness unworthy of the cause which we plead, were we to assail their private characters, or direct toward their persons the language of repreach. On the con-trary, we consider it as our duty to perform to them every office of Christian benevolence; to be careful of their good name, and to be ready to promote their temporal & eternal welfare, by all the means in our power. Nay, while we disclaim all hostility to their persons, we oppose even their opinions with no other weapons than those of Scripture & argument. Must we, notwithstanding, be still branded as "persecutors?" Must it still be often more than intimated, that nothing but the "power" is wanting, on the part of Trinitarians, to renew the tragedy of Servetus and others, in the sixteenth century? Where is the "liberality," the justice, or even the decorum of such charges? It is difficult to repel them without the use of epithets which the Christian would wish to exclude even from his controversial vocabulary.

If the notions of some of our Unitarian neighbors

concerning persecution, be correct, then they have been themselves, for sometime, in the habit of persecuting the Orthodox; for they have not hesitated to hold up them and their opinions to public view in a most odious light, and to ascribe to both a most pestiferous character. Again: if these notions be correct, then, too, Dr. Priestly, and Mr. Belsham, and other champions of Unita-rianism, were in the constant habit, for many years, and some of them continue in the habit, of secuting" the Orthodox of Great Britain, in publicly stigmatizing them as "polytheists," "ido laters," and "blasphemers." But did the Ortho dox ever call this " persecution?" I never heard of such a charge. They were too candid and too reasonable ever to think of it. Nay more; I have long known that the Pagans persecuted the primitive Christians. But I never supposed that the primitive Christians persecuted th gans, under whose government they lived: yet they certainly did, with the utmost plainness and fidelity, proclaim to their Pagan neighbours, that Paganism was a most false and corrupt system, poisonous to the morals, and destructive to the souls of its adherents. Was this "persecution?"-ib

MRS. CAREY.

The following letter received by Dr. Ryland, of ondon, from Dr. Carey, presents some interesting particulars of that excellent woman lately deceased, and displays very clearly, the influence of true religion on the mind of the pious survivor:

"SERAMPORE, INDIA, JUNE 14, 1821. "I am now called in divine Providence to be a mourner again, having lately experienced the greatest domestic loss that a man can sustain. ly dear wife was removed from me by death on Wednesday morning, May 30, about 20 minutes after midnight. She was about two months above sixty years old. We had been married thirteen years and three weeks, during all which season, pelieve, we had as great a share of conjugal happiness as ever was enjoyed by mortals. eminently pious, and lived very near to God. The Bible was her daily delight; and next to God, she lived only for me. Her solicitude for my hapness was incessant, and so certainly could she at all times interpret my looks, that any attempt to conceal anxiety or distress of mind would have been in vain. Nothing however, but tenderness for each other's feelings, could induce either of us for a minute to attempt a concealment of any thing. It was her constant habit to compare every verse she read in the various German, French, Italian, and English versions, and never to pass by a diffi culty till it was cleared up. In this respect she was of eminent use to me, in the translation of the word of God.—She was full of compassion for the poor and needy; and till her death, supported several blind and lame persons by a monthly alowance. I consider them as a precious legacy bequeathed to me, She entered most heartily in to all the concerns of the mission, and into the support of schools, particularly those for female na-tive children, and had long supported one at Cutwa of that kind. My loss is irreparable, but still I dare not but perfectly acquiesce in the divine will So many merciful circumstances attend this very heavy affliction as still yield me support beyond any thing I have ever felt in other trials. (1.) I have no domestic strife to reflect on, and add bitterness to affliction. (2.) She was ready to depart. She had long lived on the borders of the heavenly land, and I think lately became more and more heavenly in her thoughts and conversa tion. (3.) She suffered no long or painful afflic-tion. (4.) She was removed before me, a thing for which we had frequently expressed our wishes to each other; for though I am sure my brethren and my children would have done the utmost in their power to alleviate her affliction if she had survived me, yet no one, nor all united, could have supplied the place of a husband. I have met with much sympathy in my affliction."

[London Baptist Magazine.

Three persons, in Sussex, Eng. have lately los their lives by wearing sheet copper in the soles of their shoes, to keep the feet dry. When the inner sole gives way, the perspiration of the feet, acting upon the copper, communicates to the system an

When we indulge anger at any provocation, we brepare work for repentance. When we practice deception, we renounce the inward support of rec-titude. When we seek for the favor of the world, we encourage vanity. When we neglect to speal in the cause of piety, we forfeit our own peace o mind, and loose our claim upon that divine assistance without which we can do nothing.

Anecdate. - A poor slave was once thus address ed by a lively young gentleman, in a jocular way, "Well Uncle, I hear that you have become very religious lately, and I want to know what religion you are of?" "Why Massa," said he, "My religion is, to cease to do evil and learn to do well—and what religion are you of?" Could any Doctor of Divinity in Christendom have returned a more ap-propriate answer?

Sabbath School Anecdote.—A little girl, whose father was in the habit of profane swearing, and other acts of impiety, a few weeks since said to him, "Father, if you swear so, you will go into the FIRE when you die; you must say your prayers and then God will love you." We are happy to state, this reproof has been the means of a reformation in the conduct of the father.—Rel. Int.

MORSE'S WATTS: BEING an Arrangement of all the Psalms and Hymns of Dr. WATTS, under distinct heads, with a Supplement of 300 Hymns from various Authors, including 80 additional Hymns of Dr. Watts, for sale by Lincoln & Edmands, No. 53, Cornhill, Boston

This admired work has now been published in various forms, to suit different purchasers. The public have already seen recommendations from many eminent ministers; and indeed, on examination its superior merits are at once apparent. It can be used in connexion with the common editions of Dr. Watts, and thus be gradually introduced, without laying old books aside.

Two new editions, in 18 mo. and 12 mo. on a large type, have just been published, well adapted for the Pulpil and the aged; the 18 mo. at \$1 25—the 12 mo. \$2 25—the common size, in two columns, 75 cents.

The above is the work published by Mr. WINCHELL, which the Rev. Dr. Morse at the request of the Proprietors, adapted to the use of the Congregational Churches. It is entitled Morse's Watts, that Congregational Churches may designate the kind.

Rev. Dr. Jarvis's Sermon.

A SERMON preached at the Old South Meeting-House, before the "Auxiliary Education Society of Young Men of Boston," Jan. 23, 1822, on the occasion of their 3d Anniversary, by Samu-EL FARMER JARVIS, D. D. Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, and President of the Society-To which are added, the Treasurer's Report for the year 1821, and the Constitution of the Society, together with a List of Officers and Members.

Persons who preserve and bind Sermons & other Pamphlets, are informed that there are but few left of the edition of this excellent Sermon. For sale only between No. 58 & 59 Cornhill. Persons inclosing a \$1 bill by mail, postage paid, will have four copies sent to any part of the U. States.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS have greatly added to their very valuable assortment of BOOKS, which they are selling on very formally them.

they are selling on very favorable terms. April 27. VENN'S SERMONS.

SERMONS by the Rev. John Venn, M. A. Rector of Clapham—three volumes in two. First American from the 3d London Edition .- For sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill Square, between Nos. 58 and 59, Cornhill-A few copies done up in good strong sheep binding, very neat, and on good paper.

In a few days they will open Packages contain ing four Henry's Commentary on the Bible, Han-nam's Pulpit Assistant, (a work of the same class as Simeon's Skeletons of Sermons,) in pocket volumes, Hartwell Horne's new work on Biblical Criticism, 3 vols; Works of Bacon and Leighton, and many other valuable Books. April 27.

Dr. Baldwin's Sermon. UST published and for sale by Lincoln & En

MANDS, No. 53, Cornhill, A Sermon, delivered by Dr. BALDWIN to the people of his charge, on the Duty of Parents to their Children, & published at their request. Price 17 cts. The immense importance of a faithful discharge of the duty of parents, as involving the happiness of society, and the future welfare of their fispring, recommend this judicious and interesting discourse to an extensive patronage. April 27.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

THE Subscriber having received due encouragement in publishing Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, agreeably to his engagement

will proceed immediately to publish—
Inquiry into the Relation of Cause and Effect.
By Thomas Brows, M. D., F. R. S., Edin. &c.
Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

MARK NEWMAN. Andorer, April 9, 1822.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE. NEW EDITION WITH THE AUTHOR'S LAST CORRECTIONS.

Clergymen and others disposed to undertake to col lect subscribers for this edition, will be allowed UNUSUALLY LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.

DROPOSAL by SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, NO 50, Cornhill, Boston, for publishing another edition of SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE. In Size Volumes Octaro.

engaged in correcting and amending the work for a new Edition. The publisher, at that time is Europe, availing himself of this information on the spot, will be able to offer to the patrons of this new dition, a work more worthy of their support, than has hitherto been published.

Extracts of LETTERS to the Publisher. Rev. Asa Eaton of Boston .- " It is a TREAS URE WHICH EVERY PANILY OFGHT TO POSSESS .-For the success of your undertaking you have my best wishes and fervent prayers."

Rev. Dr. Joshua Bates, President of Middlebur College.—"Sir, I am pleased with your proposals for publishing Scott's Family Bible, and sincerely wish you success in your undertaking. I have n doubt, that it will be well patronized by the religi-

Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of Boston .- " I feel free to say, that in my estimation it deservedly ranks among our ablest and best commentaries. All the leading doctrines of Christianity, as professed and maintained by many of the most eminent reform ers, are, in my judgment, very happily inustrated and enforced."

Rev. Joseph Emerson, Author of Evangelica Primer, &c. - "Six editions of this great work have been published in this country.- I have had con siderable opportunity to examine and compare spe cimens of all these six editions, and am decidedly of opinion, that most people would greatly prefet ARMSTRONG'S EDITION, now publishing in Besten. As the fold is octavo, the volumes are not nearly so large as those of the quarto editions but the paper is finer and whiter; the execution handsomer; the print, to appearance, nearly as large; and as it can be turned to the light with

with equal case & pleasure. It may perhaps be read with equal case & pleasure. It has the advantage of being cheaper, less cumbersome, & more elegant.

"ARMSTRONG'S EDITION, therefore, is the one which I can most highly recommend for the use of families. It is peculiarly calculated to supersede the use of a large Bible; and in two res pects it will answer a better purpose; merely for reading the scriptures, as it is less cumbersome, & may be read by several persons at the same time. TERMS.

1. It shall be well printed on good white royal A be equal to the other editions from the same press.

II. It will be comprised in six large volumes, about 750 pages each, on an average, containing the Old AND NEW TESTAMENTS with the INTRO-DUCTORY OBSERVATIONS to the Books, &c. and the NOTES AND PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

NOTES AND PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

III. Persons whe procure subscribers for this work, will be allowed EVERY SIXTH COPY GRATIS; two copies for ten; three for fifteen; and in the same proportion for any number, however large, (CT and if only two Copies are taken, a reasonable compensation will be made, in order that no one may lose the benefit of his exertions.

IV. The price, well done up in boards with strong cartridge paper backs, will be \$3 a volume, or \$18 for the whole set; if bound in sheep, and lettered, with double titles, it will be \$3,50 a volume, or twenty one dollars for the whole set, payable on delivery. A volume will be published about once in 3 months.

* Subscriptions will be received by Jone P.

conce in 3 months.

* * Subscriptions will be received by John P. Haven, Broadway, New-York, E. Thaven, Charleston, S. C. and S. C. and I. Schenk, Savannah, and by many others in the United States. Subscription Papers may be had gratis of the publisher.

March 9.

Medford Academy for Young Ladies. (First house on Andover Turnpike 4 1-2 miles

from Boston.)

CONTINUES open for the reception of pupils, to whose morals and improvement every attention will be paid. The situation of the Academy is high and airy, and in one of the most pleas-

ant towns in the Commonwealth.

The course of education includes Reading; Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Com-position, Geography, with the use of Globes and Maps, Philosophy, Ancient and Modern History, Astronomy, and Botany.

Plain and Ornamental Needlework, Drawing,

and Painting in crayons, chalk, and water colors Transparencies, Figures, Landscapes, and Flow-

ers—on paper, silk, and velvet.

The French Language, Music, and Dancing, taught by approved masters.

Terms made known on application at the Acad-

Rev. John Peirce, Brookline. emy, or to JOHN TAPPAN, Esq. Boston. Mr. HENRY HOMES, Boston. Mr. ASHUR ADAMS, Medford. April 27.

SISTER-STREET ACADEMY. MR. GRAGG respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his School continues for the instruction of young Ladies and Gentlemen in all the various branches usually taught in similar literary institutions. The local situation of his Seminary, (being at a suitable remove from the hurry and bustle of business; yet sufficiently central,) is remarkably well adapted to literary pursuits ;—as there are no splendid objects to attract the sight, nor noise incompatible with the closest application to study. The friends of religion and literature, who may intrust their children to his care and instruction, may place unlimited confidence in his best exertions to improve the manners and morals of his pupils, and to facilitate and speed their progress in those arts and sciences, to which their attention may be from time to time directed. Those, who are not satisfactorily acquainted with his religious and literary character, and talent for teaching, he can refer to the President and Professors of Harvard University, and many other gentlemen distinguish ed for piety and letters. Price of Tuition from 10 to 6 dollors, per quarter, or term of 12 weeks.

Boston, April 27. * W. GRAGG, Preceptor.

Dorchester Seminary for Young Ladies. MISS TOPLIFF respectfully informs that her Academy continues open for the reception of Young Ladies.

Her residence is healthful and pleasant, situated five miles from Boston, near the Rev. Mr. Codman's Meeting-house, and no attention is spared to facilitate the progress of her pupils, in the solid or ornamental branches of education. Terms-Tultion from \$6 to 10 per Quarter.—Board, \$2 per week. Music taught if desired.

Reference is made to the Rev. J. Codman, and to those parents who have hitherto honoured her by their patronage. 6w April 13.

Copartnership Formed. THE Subscribers have formed a connexion in Business, under the firm of Business, under the firm of CLEVELAND & DANE,

and have taken Store, 43, Market-Street, where they offer for sale, the following Rich Goods, I case Merino Shawls, long and square-colo white, scarlet, and black,

do. French Silk Scarfs, with wrought borders, 1 de. Levantines, black and coloured, 1 do. plaid Florences, handsome patterns,

boxes Zephyrs, containing a very beautiful assortment of colours, Fancy Silk Hdkfs.; Merino Indispensibles, German Flag Hdkfs.; black French Crapes, Nankin and Canton Crapes; Crape Dresses, Synchaws and Sarsnetts; Irish Linens,

Fancy Prints ; Ginghams, &c. Also, 1 case of Leghorn Bonnets, Nos. from 26. CHARLES CLEVELAND, JOHN DANE. May 4.

RICH CASHMERE AND RAW SILK

MANTLES, &c. R ALPH WEBSTER, No. 83 Market-Street, has just received a very large assortment of English CASHMERE and Raw Silk Mantles, some of which are of a superior fabric and elegant patterns of white, scarlet, (plain and figured middles) maroon and black.

ALSO-Elegantly wrought India Muslin Manfins-wrought muslins and Cambric Trimm (some very rich)—Cashmere Tippets—4-4 imita-tion Linen Cambrick Hdkfs. and Points, richly wrought-9-8 imitation Linen Cambricks, for gentlemen's Cravats—do. Cravats, with borders— black and white Silk Hose, plain and embroider-ed. A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' Cotton Hose-with a great variety of other Seasonable, Fancy and Staple Goods, at low May 4.

BRISTOL CROWN GLASS. SIXTEEN THOUSAND FEET Bristol Crown Glass, 8 by 6 to 16 by 12.

6000 feet American do. 8 by 6 to 12 by 9, 6 tons Pig Lead, 6 rolls Sheet do. 3 tons Window Weights, Rifles Muskets, Fuzces, Fowling Pieces

Together with a general assortment of HARD WARE GOODS, For sale by JOHN C. PROCTOR, 37 Union-street, y 4. Corner of Ann-street.

HAIR CLOTHS, &c. ROBERT L. BIRD, No. 73, Newbury-street, opposite the Lion Tavern, has just received a supply of plain Hair Cloths of the following widths, viz.: 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 32 inch, of the first quality—Also, Green and Crimson Moreens, Taboreens and Joans. May 5.

EARTHEN WARE. MICHAEL MELLEN & CO. 32 Union-street, have received by the Milo, Triton, Mount-Vernon, and Susan from Liverpool. 200 crates of Earthen Ware, consisting of every

article usually kept in their line, which they one by the package, or repack at short notice.

20 cases half pint Dutch Tumblers—with a good assortment of flint and common Glass Ware.

75 assorted Crates, expressly ordered for the country trade.—ALSO—100 boxes India, China, May 4.

10 Cases Fresh Canton Silks. TUST received at No. 55 Market-street, 2 cases black Synchaws; 2 do. do. Sarsnets; 2 do. black and coloured Nankin Crapes; 4 do. do. do. Canton do.

Also, 1 case rich London Prints; 1 do. Linens; do gentlemen's, ladies, & misses' Cotton Hose; 1 do. Artificial Flowers; 1 do. Leghorn Straws, No. 35 to 50, of superior fabric—together with a good sup-ply of fresh imported Goods, which are offered for sale at fair prices, by ELDAD SMITH. May 4.

FOR SALE,

A N eligible Situation for a Trader, or a Mechanic, situated in Halifax, Plymouth County, on the great road leading from Plymouth to Bridgewater and Middleborough, near where the roads to the last places separate. The Estate consists of a good two story Dwelling-House, Barn and Shop, and about ten acres of tillage land. It being part of the Estate of the late Dea. Ichabod Thempson, deceased. Terms of payment will be made easy to the Purchaser.—For further particular enquire of Maj. Thomas Drew, or Mr. Zadock Thompson near the premises, or of the Bubscriber in Barre, Worcester County Mass.

JAMES THOMPSON.

N. B. The above if not sold before the 1st day

N. B. The above if not sold before the 1st day of June next, will then be offered at Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock, P. M. May d.

JOEL CARTER CHAMBERS NO. 9, MARKET NO.

(FROSTING CORNELL,)

HAS FOR SALE, By the Package, or h.

TWO HUNDRED BALES, COMPANY

CARLESTON ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATIO

extensive assortment, of COTTO WOOLEN AMERICAN GOODS: BROADCLOTHS, Furniture CHECK JEANS, DENIMS, CHAMBRAYS. BEAVERETTS Red FLANNEL PRIEST CLOTHS, WICK YARN, SHEETINGS, 4-4

YARNS, White 6-4, bleached and all Nos. SATINET WARR SHIRTINGS, 3-4 & 7-8 bleached &brown KNITTING COT LININGS, 4-4, SEWING GINGHAMS, FLOSS BONNET CHECKS, 3-4 & 4-4,

West Factory superior bleached and SHIRTINGS, constantly on hand.

Dorchester power loom SHEETING, in
ING, and BEDTICKING—& Waitham & By the Case—Patent water-proof HATS.
BONNETS—MACHI'E CARDS, of all Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses' and On Morocco and Leather SHOES, of the bene -Men's and Women's coarse Leather N suitable for the southern market—by the doz.pair. Writing and WrappingPAPER—IL BOOKS—BUTTONS—COMBS.

Likewise—Spinning and Lambs' WOOL, vious qualities. is6w

HARD WARE.

HOMES & HOMER have received per Mount Vernon, Susan and Parthian, from pool, and London Packet, from London, and assortment of Cutlery and Hard Ware which they offer for sale upon good terms in or Credit.

Domestic Cotton and Wollen Good HENRY FISKE, & CO. No. 63 Broads
Corner of Commercial-street,
Are receiving every week from the Manufact a general assortment of American Manufas Goods-Consisting of bleached and unble Shirting and Sheeting; Stripes, Check, tham, Chambray; Denims Bedticking, &c.; ranted Cotton Yarn, Numbers from 6 to 30; and Boxes Candle Wicking; Broadcloth, h Blue, Mixed and Drab, various qualities; netts; Cassimeres, various colours and quantification; Knit Vests and Drawers; Coating Also—20 Bales Upland Cotton; Do. Weaver's Reeds; Fishing Lines of Johnson's improved Manufacture of best hemp.

Account Books; Paper, various qualities. Liberal advances made on Goods consignate.

April

FORTY-EIGHT CASES PARIS PAPER HANGINGS CLATEST FASHIONS.CO

BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 68, Con have just received by the Oak, from he 48 cases, containing a very large and supend sortment of PARIS PAPER HANGINGS. This uncommonly rich and extensive tion to their stock, makes it well worthy the tion of all who are about purchasing, and who sire the most modern style.

Or Country merchants supplied on favor April 1

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTO No. 63, Cornhill. WILLIAM S. CHADWICK, bas on h vi sale, and is constantly manufacture, dies', Gentlemens', Misses', Childrens' and Shoes, comprising the most extensive assorthat can be found at any store in this cit, Ladies black kid and morocco Shoes with without heels of every description; Ladielli and coloured English kid and Dress Shoat elegant; Ladies English mazereine blue, and other colors, fashionable patterns; lablack and colored Denmark Satin and fra Shoes, with and without heels;-tegether a complete assortment of Women's community of Leather and Morrocco Shoes.—Also, M. Childrens' and Boys Shoes, in every variety of shion. Gentlemen's Wellington Boots, Wa and Dress Shoes, Dancing Pumps, Morning pers, very nice; together with every articles ally kept in a Shoe Store. Ladies and Genda in the country, who wish to supply themselven this city with good Shoes, and at the same in cheap, can here be accommodated on the s reasonable terms; and should the Shoes puress

not meet their expectations they are at like to return them and receive their money. Merchants in the Country who purchase in this City for retailing, will find it to their alt to call as above before they purchase elsewhere Furniture Ware-House-Mill Pond Sind

SAMUEL BEAL. NFORMS his friends and the public that Warehouse is elegantly supplied with rid low priced FURNITURE, of every descripte well adapted to the wants of almost every let and at lower prices than can be usually found any place in Boston. —consisting of 100 fancy Chairs, stained, rose, and strawood 3000 Bamboo Chairs, blue, green, straw and

colors-Children's Chairs, 200 high back and nurse Chairs,

200 high back and nurse Chairs,
180 Bureaus, elegant and low priced,
40 mahogany high and Field Bed-steads,
100 stained high, Field, French, Cot and
post Bedsteads—2 Dressing Cases,
40 Greeian and other Card Tables,
60 do. do. Diming and Pembroke Tables,
75 Work Tables, with and without bags,
13 Secretaries, glass and manogany doon,
70 manogany and painted Wash Stands
Toilet Tables—5 Sideboards,
20 Sofas and Couches.
22 Lightstand—63 Looking Glasses,
23 Fire Sets—260 Sacking bottoms,
750 yards good Bedtick.

750 yards good Bedtick. 75 gallous Copal Varnish, 2000 lbs. Live Geese feathers, 1st qualify

6000 lbs. Russia Geese, half Down and com Feathers, 15000 feet St. Domingo and Bay Mahegany. Werchants and all others, in went of the

ture for shipping or private use, are invited wand examine, where may be found an exception and examine and at a very description, and article will be sold at a very reasonable pring give every person satisfaction. If March

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing under firm of A. M. Withington & Co., kaving a constitution of the constitution of t minated by its limitation, by mutual cousts solved this day.—All persons having demonstrated by the solved the gainst said firm, are requested to exhibit the payment, and all indebted to make payment. M. Withington, or Joshua S. Bailey, who we have the Baking Business under the firm of h. Withington & Co. Alpheus M. Withington. Milton, July 19, JONATHAN BUTTRICE, 1821. JOSHUA S. BAILEY.

EDUCATION. Young Man of liberal education, who can A duce satisfactory testimonials, both of the ter and qualifications wishes employment in Academy or Grammar School. Having had some years experience in such Institutions, he with confidence offers his services to those who with a permanent Instructor, who will devote his time to the instruction of his pupils. A suddressed to A. B. Salem, Mass., will receit to mediate attention

mediate attention.

Reference to Rev. Dr. Parish, Byfield, or Rev. April 4 Joshua Dodge, Haverhill, Ms. 4w April